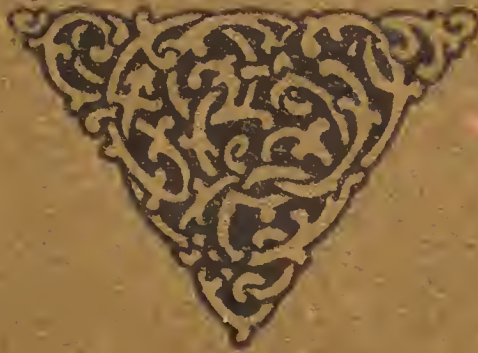


# New York State Pharmaceutical Association



*PROCEEDINGS FOR  
THE YEAR 1903*



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IT was the intention of the Secretary of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association to have these Proceedings of the last Annual Meeting in printed form and ready for delivery about October 1, but owing to complications the work could not possibly be accomplished at such an early date. The delay was not in any way the fault of the Secretary, but, we regret to say, was due to conditions over which we had no control.

THE PRINTERS.





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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting  
OF THE  
New York State  
Pharmaceutical Association



HELD AT  
UTICA, NEW YORK  
June 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th, 1903  
ALSO THE  
Constitution, By-Laws and Roll of Members

---

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## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

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### Presidents

*P. W. Bedford.....	New York .....	1879-80
A. B. Husted.....	Albany .....	1881-82
F. K. Sweet.....	Lockport .....	1883
W. H. Rogers.....	Middletown .....	1884
T. J. MacMahan.....	New York .....	1885
Clark Z. Otis.....	Binghamton .....	1886
*Aaron Sager .....	Cortland .....	1887
R. G. Eccles.....	Brooklyn .....	1888
W. G. Gregory.....	Buffalo .....	1889-90
C. S. Ingraham.....	Elmira .....	1891
W. L. DuBois.....	Catskill .....	1892
Charles Orlando Rano.....	Buffalo .....	1893
Charles F. Fish.....	Saratoga .....	1894
George J. Seabury.....	New York .....	1895
Robert K. Smither.....	Buffalo .....	1896-97
William Muir .....	Brooklyn .....	1898
William Muench .....	Syracuse .....	1899
Felix Hirseman.....	New York .....	1900
Thomas Stoddart .....	Buffalo .....	1901-02
William C. Anderson.....	Brooklyn .....	1903

### First Vice Presidents

C. M. Lyman.....	Buffalo .....	1879
*G. M. Baker.....	Brooklyn .....	1880
*James H. Eaton.....	Syracuse .....	1881
William H. Rogers.....	Middletown .....	1882
Clark Z. Otis.....	Binghamton .....	1883
*Julius Rieffenstahl .....	Buffalo .....	1884
*Aaron Sager .....	Cortland .....	1885
J. Hungerford Smith.....	Ausable Forks .....	1886-88
C. S. Ingraham.....	Elmira .....	1889-90
Thomas W. Dalton.....	Syracuse .....	1891
A. S. Van Winkle.....	Hornellsville .....	1892-93
I. C. Chapman.....	Newburgh .....	1894
L. A. Baker.....	Cambridge .....	1895
Albert H. Brundage.....	Brooklyn .....	1896-97

\*Deceased.

William Muench .....	Syracuse .....	1898
Felix Hirseman .....	New York .....	1899
Thomas Stoddart .....	Buffalo .....	1900
*J. F. Van Nort.....	Elmira .....	1901
William C. Anderson.....	Brooklyn .....	1902
J. A. Lockie.....	Buffalo .....	1903

### Second Vice Presidents

*B. F. Ray.....	Utica .....	1879
Frank Hamilton .....	Syracuse .....	1880
Robert K. Smither.....	Buffalo .....	1881
Clark Z. Otis.....	Binghamton .....	1882
T. J. MacMahan.....	New York .....	1883-84
E. A. Sayre.....	Brooklyn .....	1885
John Thomas .....	Buffalo .....	1886
R. E. Phillips.....	Fulton .....	1887
W. G. Gregory.....	Buffalo .....	1888
William Howarth, Jr.....	Utica .....	1889-90
C. F. Fish.....	Saratoga Springs .....	1891
C. O. Rano.....	Buffalo .....	1892
Isaac C. Chapman.....	Newburgh .....	1893
L. A. Baker.....	Cambridge .....	1894
*D. L. Cameron.....	Brooklyn .....	1895
Joseph Schnell .....	Binghamton .....	1896
William Muench .....	Syracuse .....	1897
*Frank L. Hewitt.....	Rochester .....	1898
*J. F. Van Nort.....	Elmira .....	1899-1900
George H. Hitchcock.....	New York .....	1901
Adelbert S. Hamilton.....	Elmira .....	1902
George E. Thorpe.....	Syracuse .....	1903

### Third Vice Presidents

*A. J. Inloes.....	Binghamton .....	1879
H. B. Napier.....	Homer .....	1880
*C. K. Brown.....	Déposit .....	1881
T. J. MacMahan .....	New York .....	1882
Judson B. Todd.....	Ithaca .....	1883
*Aaron Sager.....	Cortland .....	1884
J. W. Bachman.....	Hornellsville .....	1885
R. E. Phillips.....	Fulton .....	1886
Wm. Whitney .....	Gouverneur .....	1887

\*Deceased.

C. S. Ingraham.....	Elmira .....	1883
C. H. Gaus .....	Albany .....	1889
H. W. Cady.....	Plattsburg .....	1891
C. H. Sager.....	Auburn .....	1890-92
A. B. Brooks.....	Ithaca .....	1893
*E. S. Gregory.....	Fort Plain .....	1894
Edward S. Smith.....	Port Henry .....	1895
Mrs. Della K. Gilbert.....	Plattsburg .....	1896
Felix Hirseman .....	New York .....	1897
Mrs. Felix Hirseman.....	New York .....	1898
J. A. Lockie.....	Buffalo .....	1899
Clarence Miller.....	Newburgh .....	1900
A. S. Van Winkle.....	Hornellsville .....	1901-02
S. V. B. Swann.....	New York .....	1903

#### Secretaries

C. H. Gaus.....	Albany .....	1879
Clay W. Holmes.....	Elmira .....	1880-95
Judson B. Todd.....	Ithaca .....	1895-1901
Edward S. Dawson, Jr.....	Syracuse .....	1902-03

#### Treasurers

William Blaikie .....	Utica .....	1879-80
C. H. Butler.....	Oswego .....	1881-91
*W. B. Fuller.....	Syracuse .....	1892-97
Thomas W. Dalton .....	Syracuse .....	1898-1901
Frank Richardson .....	Cambridge .....	1902-03

\*Deceased.



NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION  
ANNUAL MEETINGS

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1. Utica, May 21 and 22, 1879,  
Professor P. W. Bedford, New York, President
2. Syracuse, May 19 and 20, 1880,  
Professor P. W. Bedford, New York, President
3. Buffalo, May 18 and 19, 1881,  
A. B. Husted, M. D., Albany, President
4. Albany, June 20 and 21, 1882,  
A. B. Husted, M. D., Albany, President
5. Ithaca, June 12, 13 and 14, 1883,  
F. K. Sweet, Lockport, President
6. New York City, June 10, 11 and 12, 1884,  
W. H. Rogers, Middletown, President
7. Saratoga Springs, June 16, 17 and 18, 1885,  
T. J. MacMahan, New York, President
8. Rochester, June 8, 9 and 10, 1886,  
Clark Z. Otis, Binghamton, President
9. The Thousand Island Park, June 21, 22 and 23, 1887,  
Aaron Sager, Cortland, President
10. Catskill, June 19, 20 and 21, 1888,  
R. G. Eccles, M. D., Brooklyn, President
11. Binghamton, June 4, 5 and 6, 1889,  
W. G. Gregory, M. D., Buffalo, President
12. Auburn, June 17, 18 and 19, 1890,  
W. G. Gregory, M. D., Buffalo, President
13. Hotel Champlain, June 23, 24 and 25, 1891,  
C. S. Ingraham, Elmira, President
14. Syracuse, May 24, 25 and 26, 1892,  
W. L. DuBois, Catskill, President
15. Lakewood, June 27, 28 and 29, 1893,  
Charles Orlando Rano, Buffalo, President

16. Saratoga Springs, June 26, 27 and 28, 1894,  
Charles F. Fish, Saratoga, President
17. Saratoga Springs, June 25, 26 and 27, 1895,  
George J. Seabury, New York, President
18. Buffalo, June 23, 24 and 25, 1896,  
R. K. Smither, Buffalo, President
19. Manhattan Beach, July 13, 14 and 15, 1897,  
R. K. Smither, Buffalo, President
20. Rochester, June 28, 29, 30 and July 1, 1898,  
William Muir, Brooklyn, President
21. Albany, June 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1899,  
William Muench, Syracuse, President
22. Newburgh, June 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1900,  
Felix Hirseman, New York, President
23. Buffalo, June 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1901,  
Thomas Stoddart, Buffalo, President
24. Elmira, June 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1902,  
Thomas Stoddart, Buffalo, President
25. Utica, June 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1903,  
William C. Anderson, Brooklyn, President

## OFFICERS 1903-1904

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### President

WILLIAM C. ANDERSON..... Brooklyn

### Vice Presidents

J. A. LOCKIE..... Buffalo

GEORGE E. THORPE..... Syracuse

S. V. B. SWANN..... New York

### Secretary

EDWARD S. DAWSON, JR.....Syracuse

### Treasurer

FRANK RICHARDSON ..... Cambridge

### Executive Committee

WILLIAM B. BUNKER..... Utica

PETER DIAMOND ..... New York

GEORGE HAHN ..... Rochester

## STANDING COMMITTEES

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### Committee on Legislation

William C. Anderson, Brooklyn, Chairman.  
William H. Rogers, Middletown, George E. Thorpe, Syracuse,  
George Kleinau, New York, Warren L. Bradt, Albany,  
William Muir, Brooklyn, Thomas Stoddart, Buffalo,

### Committee on Transportation

George Reimann, Buffalo, Chairman.  
J. C. Kreiger, Salamanca, Clark Z. Otis, Binghamton,  
M. R. Mandelbaum, New York, Rufus E. Smith, Syracuse,  
Adelbert S. Hamilton, Elmira, C. S. England, Utica,  
James E. Husted, Albany, Charles H. Butler, Oswego.

### Committee on New Remedies

Thomas J. Keenan, New York, Chairman  
Willis G. Gregory, Buffalo George C. Diekman, New York

### Committee on Pharmacy and Queries

Frederic P. Tuthill, Brooklyn, Chairman.  
Burt E. Nelson, Binghamton, William A. Dawson, Hempstead.

### Committee on Adulterations

Henry W. Schimpf, New York, Chairman.  
Edgar L. Mayo, Elmira, Charles D. Higley, Syracuse.

### Committee on Commercial Interests

Judson B. Todd, Ithaca, Chairman.  
Thomas W. Dalton, Syracuse, Charles F. Brown, Cortland,  
Oscar Goldmann, New York Carman R. Lush, Hempstead,  
Daniel J. Wood, Amsterdam, Joseph V. Downs, Ilion,  
Oscar C. Kleine, Jr., Brooklyn, Charles F. Fish, Saratoga,  
Ulrich Wiesendanger, Yonkers, John E. Wyman, Gloversville,  
S. A. Grove, Buffalo, A. S. Van Winkle, Hornellsville,  
Byron M. Hyde, Rochester, R. C. Tuthill, Jr., Middletown,  
Silas W. Tobey, Jr., Hudson, Orrel T. Larkin, Plattsburg,  
Gordon L. Hager, Rome, Clinton E. Williams, Ogdensburg,  
Peter J. Lutz, Elmira, Edgar C. McKallor, Binghamton.

Committee on Entertainment

William Muir, Chairman.

Peter Diamond, Vice-chairman, Carl Schur, Treasurer,

J. Kahn, M. D., A. L. Goldwater, M. D.,

S. V. B. Swann, Secretary, 918 Sixth avenue, New York.



## DELEGATES

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### To American Pharmaceutical Association

Thomas Stoddart, Buffalo, Chairman.  
Clay W. Holmes, Elmira,      A. B. Husted, Albany,  
Caswell A. Mayo, New York,      W. C. Anderson, Brooklyn.

### To National Wholesale Druggists' Association

George J. Seabury, New York, Chairman.  
S. H. Carragan, New York,      J. L. Hopkins, New York,  
W. J. Walker, Albany,      Charles Hubbard, Syracuse.

### To National Association of Retail Druggists

William Muir, Brooklyn, Chairman.  
R. K. Smither, Buffalo,      William C. Anderson, Brooklyn.

### To Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association

A. S. Van Winkle, Hornellsville, Chairman.  
Victor L. Cole, Corning,      George E. Thorpe, Syracuse,

### To New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association

M. R. Mandelbaum, New York, Chairman.  
Mrs. R. G. Rutherford, Brooklyn,      Clarence Miller, Newburg

### To Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association

Oscar Goldmann, New York, Chairman.  
A. B. Husted, Albany,      A. W. Rice, Hudson,

### To Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association

Warren L. Bradt, Albany, Chairman.  
A. L. Goldwater, New York,      G. H. Hitchcock, New York.

### To Ohio Pharmaceutical Association

E. A. Swanson, Jamestown, Chairman.  
Joseph Weinstein, New York      Gottlieb Bastian, Dansville.

## BOARD OF PHARMACY

### State of New York

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#### Officers

Albert H. Brundage, President.....	Brooklyn
Willis G. Gregory, 1st Vice-President.....	Buffalo
Charles B. Sears, 2nd Vice-President.....	Auburn
Warren L. Bradt, Secretary-Treasurer.....	Albany

#### Eastern Branch

Clarence O. Bigelow, Chairman, New York.....	Term expires	1907
Sidney Faber, Secretary-Treasurer, New York..	“	“ 1906
George C. Diekman, New York.....	“	“ 1905
Albert H. Brundage, Brooklyn.....	“	“ 1904
William Muir, Brooklyn.....	“	“ 1908

#### Middle Branch

George H. Merritt, Chairman, Newburgh.....	Term expires	1905
Warren L. Bradt, Secretary-Treasurer, Albany.	“	“ 1904
Byron M. Hyde, Rochester.....	“	“ 1906
Judson B. Todd, Ithaca.....	“	“ 1907
Charles B. Sears, Auburn.....	“	“ 1908

#### Western Branch

Willis G. Gregory, Chairman, Buffalo.....	Term expires	1906
George Reimann, Secretary-Treasurer, Buffalo.	“	“ 1908
Edgar M. Jewell, Batavia.....	“	“ 1904
Alfred M. Palmer, Olean.....	“	“ 1905
S. A. Grove, Buffalo.....	“	“ 1907

## CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

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We, the undersigned, being of full age, citizens of the United States, and citizens of and residents within the State of New York, having organized ourselves into an association for the scientific purposes hereinafter set forth, and desiring to so incorporate ourselves, according to the laws of this State, do hereby certify:

I. The name by which the said Association hereby incorporated shall be known in law, shall be "The New York State Pharmaceutical Association."

II. The particular business and objects of said Association shall be to hold meetings at such times and places, within the said State, as such Association, in its corporate capacity, may designate, in conformity with the By-Laws of said Association, for the purpose of considering and discussing matters of pharmaceutical interests, with the view to the elevation and extention of pharmaceutical knowledge among the apothecaries and druggists of the State of New York; and with the view to secure such supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicines as the welfare of the business of Pharmacy, and that of the people generally, may demand.

III. The place of business and principal office of said Association shall be at Utica in the State of New York.

IV. The number of Trustees, Directors, or Managers, to manage said Association, shall be twenty-one, namely: One President, three Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Assistant Secretary, one Treasurer and fourteen managers in addition to said officers.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this first day of September, 1879.

PETER W. BEDFORD,	[L. S.]
LOUIS E. NICOT,	[L. S.]
GRANVILLE M. BAKER,	[L. S.]
WILLIAM P. DE FOREST,	[L. S.]
B. V. B. LIVINGSTON,	[L. S.]

## PREFATORY NOTES

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In order to secure an accurate roll and facilitate the mailing of Proceedings, it is highly important that all deaths and changes in address be promptly reported to the Secretary.

Obituary notices will be published only upon request and when accompanied by particulars.

The Secretary will gladly furnish blank applications for membership to all who desire them.

Extra copies of Proceedings may be had at the following prices:

Proceedings, 1902 and 1903, each.....	\$ .50
Proceedings, 1900 and 1901.....	.35
Proceedings of any former year, each.....	.25

The Association Badges, made of solid gold (a cut of which appears in these proceedings), can be purchased of C. Z. Otis, Binghamton, at \$1.50 each.

The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries requests that all suggestions, papers and communications be addressed to the chairman whose name is found in Standing Committees.

The twenty-sixth Annual Meeting will be held at Brighton Beach, L. I., at the Brighton Beach Hotel, on June 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1904. The sessions are to be held from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. each day, except on Monday, when an informal reception will be held at 2:30 P. M., to welcome the guests, to be followed by dancing in the evening.

The Local Committee announces that it has made arrangements with the hotel proprietors for the following rates:

American plan .....	\$3.50 per day
European plan, one person in a room....	\$2.00 a room, per day
European plan, two persons in a room..	\$3.00 a room, per day

A separate dining room has been engaged for the members of the N. Y. S. P. Association. For full particulars, write to S. V. B. Swann, Local Secretary, at 918 Sixth avenue, New York. The Official Announcement and Programme will be mailed to all members in due time.

EDWARD S. DAWSON, JR.,  
Secretary.

# New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

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## Committee on Pharmacy and Queries.

### MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION :

YOUR COMMITTEE THIS YEAR DESIRES TO PRESENT A LARGE NUMBER OF PAPERS FOR READING AND GENERAL DISCUSSION, BOTH OF PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC VALUE, MANY OF WHICH COULD BE OBTAINED IF THE MEMBERS WOULD APPLY THEMSELVES IN THIS DIRECTION.

THE COMMITTEE HAS DECIDED TO OFFER PRIZES IN GOLD FOR THE BEST PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETING AT BRIGHTON BEACH, AS FOLLOWS: TEN DOLLARS FOR THE BEST PAPER PRESENTED, AND FIVE DOLLARS EACH FOR THE SECOND AND THIRD BEST PAPERS.

ALL PAPERS WILL BE COPIED BY THE COMMITTEE FOR GENERAL PUBLICATION, PROVIDED THEY ARE SENT IN TIME BEFORE THE MEETING.

FREDERIC P. TUTHILL, CHAIRMAN,  
526 PUTNAM AVE., BROOKLYN.

BURT E. NELSON, BINGHAMTON.

W. A. DAWSON, HEMPSTEAD.









## SECRETARY'S REPORT

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### FIRST SITTING

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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1903.

The first sitting was called to order by the President at 10:30.

THE PRESIDENT: Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: we are already half an hour late in calling the convention to order. As I said to His Honor, the Mayor, these yearly gatherings are, especially the first morning, a sort of family reunion or ladies' tea party, so I hope the delay may be excused. We have returned this morning to the city which gave this association its birth twenty-four years ago, or the twenty-fifth meeting of the Association. At that time we were welcomed by the city of Utica and her chief representative. This morning we return here and are again welcomed by the citizens of Utica who have sent the Mayor to express their welcome. I introduce to you now the Mayor of this city, Mr. Charles A. Talcott.

Mayor Talcott: Mr. President, and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:

It is a privilege, a very pleasant and agreeable one, to come before you to-day with a warm and cordial welcome from the city of Utica. Your President has given a reason why all the members were not present just now, but I rather differ with him in regard to the cause. Utica is peculiar in some respects, and we have three different street car lines, one runs to the orphan

asylum, one to the cemetery, and one to the State hospital for the insane. I am inclined to think many of the members have made a mistake in the line of street cars, and, after having inspected our charitable and public institutions, will reach here in due time. It is a great pleasure to see you all here. I take it for granted that your organization has a definite and fixed purpose in view, and that it has worthy aims. During the last twenty years the importance of your branch of trade has been recognized more and more, and, like several of the professions has been the subject of wise legislation. If you accomplished nothing else, it would be a great achievement if the purity of the articles in your trade was assured, if the standard of quality and strength was preserved. It would not only be a great blessing to the trade itself, but it would be a great blessing to the public.

I have examined carefully the schedule of events, and I believe you are to see not only a great portion of the city of Utica, but a great portion of the already explored world. The variety of the list of events does great credit to the committee having this matter in charge.

I am very glad that after the lapse of twenty-four years we have with us one of the charter members of this association, one of those men, who, with Dr. Husted and Mr. Rogers, founded this institution twenty-four years ago, a man whom we look upon as a resident of Utica, although he lives just across the border line, a man full of honor and wisdom, most highly regarded by the citizens of this community, I refer to Mr. William Blaikie. So, gentlemen, I give you the greeting of the city of Utica again, I give you a warm welcome. I hope you will find your sojourn here pleasant and agreeable, so agreeable that you will come here again, and I assure you that every time you come you will meet with the same cordial, warm, hearty welcome you do to-day.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Mayor, I thank you in behalf of the State Association, and in response to the very cordial welcome which the mayor has given us this morning I am going to call upon one of the members who was present here twenty-four years ago, and has been an active worker to bring the Association where she stands, Dr. A. B. Husted.



DR. HUESTED: Honorable Mr. Mayor: It is with peculiar interest and pleasure that I respond to your generous welcome to our Association, because twenty-four years ago I acted in the same capacity. Then the Hon. William J. Bacon and Dr. M. M. Bagg, two of your honored citizens, who have since been called to their well earned rest, extended to us the hospitalities of your city, and bade us "God speed." They told us of the possibilities for good in our pathway, and expressed the hope that our labors would be crowned with success; they also spoke of the geological foundation on which your city is built, thus assuring us that you date back to the time of the earliest plant and animal life; they told us briefly of your plants, your early manufacturers, and of some of your men of renown, of whom I shall mention only Professor Gray, of Cambridge, and Professor Dana, of Yale. We hope to be permitted to worship at the shrine of their early manhood, and perhaps imbibe some of their high and noble qualities.

In one way and only one are we like the Prodigal Son, we return to our father's house, but unlike him, we have not spent our substance in riotous living. We have traversed the domains of our great Empire State, east, west, north and south. We have visited its great metropolis, its largest cities, its health and pleasure resorts; and now in our early manhood, the silver anniversary of our organization, return to our birthplace to hear your verdict upon our life. We have had our ups and downs, our periods of flourishing and decay, and at present are on the crest of success, having a larger membership than ever before, and a more general faith and appreciation of union and organization. During these past years we have striven to elevate pharmacy that it may better serve and assist suffering humanity; to organize our legions that they may be a power for good when that power is needed; to elevate the common standard of life and bind us together in fraternal and helpful unison.

What has been accomplished in the world during these twenty-four years of history would be impossible for me here to outline. The world has moved faster than during any other like period since the appearance of man, perhaps even since the appearance of light. Pharmaceutical matters have also moved. By no means have they stood still. If we recall the pharmacy of that day and compare it with this of to-day, how different! Different in its general appearance, in its materials of traffic, in its methods of

business, in its push and activity, (everything is apparently tinctured with the general quickness of electricity). Medicinal materials have multiplied greatly, true and false or quack agents are pushing for recognition. Not only are new agents pushing to the front in large numbers, but titles are becoming somewhat mixed. Note the large varieties of antis in use to-day. Anti-arthrin, Anticol, Anti-febrin, Anti-kroine, Anti-nervine, Antinonin, Antinosin, Antipuralgos, Antipyrine, Antispasmin, Antiphthisin, Antitussin, no end of Antitoxines of all kinds, and a host of others too numerous to mention. The same agents appear under a variety of names. One instance will suffice. Urotropine-Formin-Hexamethylenetetramine. One agent is known under all these names. Many similar examples are to be found. It is needful to exert every faculty to the utmost so that we may steer the ship of pharmacy aright through these labyrinths of titles, and by the shoals and rocks of imposition and fraud. How well we have fulfilled our work and the possibilities pointed out to us at the beginning, our history must show. We note that during this period your good city has not been dormant, as is shown by your increase in numbers, your improved streets and buildings, your homes and asylums for the unfortunate, your places of recreation, and the general air of comfort and abundance everywhere to be seen. In looking over this assemblage, we note a goodly number of faces that were present in seventy-nine. These can bear testimony to the abundance and cordiality of the welcome then given, and give assurance that your welcome now is not in words alone, but will be followed by deeds.

While we rejoice in coming again to the place of our birth, this joy is mingled with sadness when we recall the faces of those then present and active in our organization, but who will never meet with us again. The genial and ever welcome Professor P. W. Bedford, who was the prime mover in our work, our first president and guide in the years of inexperience; Julius Rieffenthal, our warm and courteous friend; Dr. G. M. Baker and L. E. Nicot, the earnest and anxious workers for the good of the cause, and your own active and zealous B. F. Ray. Their memories will ever remain fresh and sweet. We are rejoiced to again greet our mutual friend and polished gentleman, William Blaikie. May he long continue to enjoy the pleasures of life.

I know that I speak for all our members in returning to you,

and through you to the citizens of Utica, our sincere thanks for your generous welcome, and give you the assurance that we shall enjoy to the utmost our brief stay, and carry with us many pleasant memories of our sojourn within your borders.

THE PRESIDENT: I will call upon Mr. William Bunker, of Utica, the local Secretary.

MR. BUNKER: Mr. President and Members of the N. Y. S. P. A.:

It is my privilege and honor as President of the Central Drug Association of Utica to bid you a warm and hearty welcome.

It was here, in the beautiful Mohawk Valley, twenty-five years ago, that life was first given to your Association, which has grown to such magnificence, and is ever tending to promote the welfare of pharmacy, and bring closer together its members in the advancement of their profession.

We sincerely hope your short stay in our city will be attended with much pleasure, and be resultant of much good work being accomplished, and when you are ready to go to your several homes it will be with a pleasant thought of Utica, its people and its druggists.

Some malicious, but kind hearted soul, at some time has ventured to call us Pent-Up. But our committee has endeavored to arrange such a programme that by its fulfillment we hope to make you disbelieve this.

Again let me assure you that your comfort and pleasure is our first and last thought, and that each and every druggist of Utica bids you a warm and hearty welcome.

THE PRESIDENT: To reply to the very kind words expressed here by the President of the local Association, I am going to ask another one of our oldest members, one that was with us twenty-four years ago, one who has worked nobly ever since with the druggists of the State, both as President and as a member without office. I introduce to you Mr. William H. Rogers, of Middletown.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Utica Druggists' Association:

The gracious words of greeting with which your representative has welcomed us to your beautiful city sink deeply into our hearts and touch there a responsive chord.

It is fitting that this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of our Association should here be celebrated in the city which gave it birth, and we realize that we stand upon historic ground.

Utica, Queen City of the Mohawk Valley, Capitol of Oneida County, celebrated in history, legend and song as the home of the great warrior tribe of Oneida Indians, leaders of the great confederacy known as the Six Nations—the greatest confederation of North American Indians known to history, who by their valor made themselves known and feared from the mountains of New England to the Mississippi.

Perhaps where we now are, stood their famous Long House, here burned their council fires, and here were settled the mighty issues of peace or war. Was it war, the scalping knife was unsheathed, the tomahawk loosened and the horrors of red war let loose over a thousand square leagues of territory.

Here later came the vanquished chieftains to sue for peace, and again around the council fires the questions at issue were discussed in untutored but fervid eloquence, the pipe of peace passed from hand to hand and lip to lip, and as the fragrant smoke wreaths ascended to heaven the fierce passions were buried with the tomahawk in mother earth.

Wampum belts—each of especial significance—sealed the compact. This white belt—said the orator—clears the tangled path between your dwelling and our own—clears it of angry passions, blood-shed and the bodies of the slain, that once again our feet may tread it as brothers. This belt restores to you your young men who were slain, and this belt drives away the vultures of war and brings peace again to our people.

And as the warrior tribes of old assembled here so we come from every portion of our great Empire State. We come from the same valley, lake and river side, now populous cities and towns, but we come as citizens, friends and pharmacists, for social reunion and for the advancement of pharmacy.

The traditions of the red men bind us not, and few of us bear totem or symbol of the red men. Lockie comes from the country



of the Tuscaroras, but bears no visible mark thereof, though it is said that he is the equal of any blanketed warrior of old in a ghe-t dance. The tribe of Onondagas send here Muench and Dawson, better seasoned with Attic salt than Syracuse brine. Few I say bear totem, symbol or name of their old tribal ancestors, but from the Island of Manhattan comes a powerful delegation who yet assemble in a wigwam sacred to the old chieftain Tammany, and these are led by the great orator and sachem, Hirseman. And with them comes a vast concourse of Montauks under big chief Muir, that renowned warrior, with the famous orator Anderson, and the great medicine man Brundage. Blanket and plume are laid aside, tomahawk at least is not visible, and we have smoked the pipe of peace, but none who have ever seen them in their war paint and battle array rushing to the fray can ever forget the terrible sight. Yet I pledge you their peaceful intentions and deportment if you but give them their own way, for then they are quite harmless—the best of good Indians.

But the red man has disappeared before the irresistible march of civilization, and we leave them, a vanished race, and come down to a later day.

We are in your beautiful city to-day not in honor of old traditions but because it is the city which gave our Association birth a quarter of a century ago, and it is not a matter of small moment to us who are here.

To those of us who are privileged to recall that bright May day in 1879, the contrast is very great.

Strangers to Utica and to one another, the kindly nature of Professor Bedford—easily the father of our Association—soon removed all restraint, and we set to work to complete the task which brought us together, and, that completed, went our several ways.

From that day to this our Association has held its regular annual meetings. We have met in all the principal cities of our State, and in all its geographical divisions.

We have met in the beautiful city where the healing waters gush forth, where nature practices pharmacy on a grand scale without the formality of a license from the Board of Pharmacy, or of an annual registration fee. We have met by the placid Champlain, whose waters flow north to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and where the St. Lawrence glides in beauty by its Thousand



Isles of verdure. We have met on the banks of the noble Hudson, in the capitol of our State, and in the cities of historic interest; in the great city of New York, and where the great ships pass out to sea where we were lulled to sleep by the murmur of the waves. We have met where the gathered waters find the swift flowing Delaware and the beautiful Susquehanna, and at restful Chautauqua, whose waters, after many wanderings, find the Gulf of Mexico.

Three times have we met in Buffalo, which holds the key to the commerce of East and West, and levies tribute upon all alike. We have admired the genius of its people, whose sons are of our most valued members, and we have gazed in admiring wonder as we beheld that they have harnessed the waters of the great lakes and of majestic Niagara, and made them do their bidding—making tens of thousands of points of light to sparkle brighter than stars, more brilliant than diamonds, upon every tower and dome and pinnacle of their Electric City.

Wherever we have gone warm welcome and cordial greetings have awaited us—yet we come back to Utica, our birth place with emotions deeper and more tender than at any other time or place.

We come as a wanderer returns to the old birthplace after years of wandering, and we find on all sides evidence of growth; prosperity and good fortune, and we are both fond and proud of our mother.

In the cycles of time, a quarter of a century is but as a breath—to a nation, an individual, or to an Association such as ours, it represents great change. Few of those who met here in 1879 are with us to-day. Many of our brightest and best, those most eloquent in debate, wisest in council, richest in good works, have passed into the Unseen World. We mourn them—their names are on our Roll of Honor—their memory is graven on our hearts. Yet though our Association honors its veterans, it welcomes young genius, and it has able sons to take up the burdens and to carry forward its work.

So we bring you to-day an Association stronger in numbers, in ability and in influence than ever before, men wise in scientific lore, wise in council—men of affairs, men capable of guarding the good name of our calling and the honor of our Association before the world and in legislative halls, men “who know their rights and knowing, dare maintain.”

We bring to you an association where peace prevails—not the

peace of dead ashes and burnt out enthusiasm, but of harmony, good will and mutual loyalty to our Association. We are deeply moved by the warmth of your welcome to our old home, and by the delightful social features of your programme for our entertainment, and we anticipate a meeting not only valuable in the essential work of our Association but of enjoyment, which shall make this meeting a memorable one for all of us. I thank you for your attention and crave your pardon for the length of my remarks. In fewer words I could not voice the sentiments of our Association as I interpret them.

THE PRESIDENT: Next is an announcement by the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. He is one of the oldest druggists, I think, in the State, but though with silver hair, he is one of the youngest men here, and I introduce to you our esteemed fellow member, Mr. William Blaikie.

MR. BLAIKIE: Mr. President, it gives me pleasure to submit to the members of this Association the following, the official programme:

#### TUESDAY

3:30 P. M. Ladies' reception, parlors of Butterfield House.

9:00 P. M. President's reception at Butterfield House. Dancing.

#### WEDNESDAY

9:30 A. M. Trolley ride for the ladies to the beautiful village of Clinton, where Hamilton College is located. The cars leave the Butterfield House at 9:30 A. M. sharp.

4:00 P. M. Trolley ride for all to Summit Park—Utica's favorite summer retreat. The cars leave the corner of Lafayette and Genesee streets at 4:00 P. M. sharp.

9:00 P. M. Banquet, Masonic Temple.

#### THURSDAY

1:00 P. M. Trolley ride to Little Falls, passing through a portion of the beautiful Mohawk Valley and the villages of Frankfort, Ilion and Herkimer. Group picture to be taken at Little Falls.

8:15 P. M. Grand vaudeville entertainment in the Auditorium given by the Commercial Travelers' Auxiliary. Dancing afterwards.

The First Vice President, Dr. Anderson, took the chair during the reading of the President's Address.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

This is the twenty-fifth meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and it is eminently fitting that this meeting, the culmination of a quarter century of gatherings of this Association, should be held in the city of Utica. It was in Utica that this Association was born. On May 21st, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., about one hundred druggists of this state met in the chamber of the Common Council in Utica. The meeting was called to order by Benjamin F. Ray of Utica, who nominated Professor P. W. Bedford of New York City as temporary chairman and Clay W. Holmes of Elmira as temporary secretary. Both gentlemen were unanimously elected. The meeting then adopted a constitution and by-laws, and the New York State Pharmaceutical Association began the splendid work which has done so much to elevate the standard of pharmacy in this state. Professor Bedford was elected the first president of the Association, C. H. Gaus the first secretary, with C. W. Holmes, assistant secretary, and William Blaikie, of Utica, the first treasurer. Professor Bedford is dead; Mr. Ray, too, has passed to his reward. Their good works live after them. Mr. Gaus, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Blaikie are still with us, honored members of the Association. To these men and those who were associated with them in creating this organization the gratitude of all druggists of this state is due.

Now, after this long lapse of years, the Association returns to the place of its nativity, is again welcomed by the officials and the people of Utica, whose generous hospitality was enjoyed by those who were fortunate enough to be present at the birth of the Association.

Many of the faces that are around us to-day were not present in 1879. Those who were here at that time had foresight and courage to bring the druggists together in order to form an association with a view to elevating pharmacy in our State. Had it not been for them pharmacy would not have reached its present high elevation in the Empire State. We should bear in grateful remembrance the accomplishments of those who, inspired by lofty aims, formed the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

Our Association has made a record of steady and rapid advancement, and it has stimulated the energies, enterprises and intellect of our pharmacists.

### **Benefits of Organization**

It is impossible to over-estimate the benefit which this Association has conferred upon the drug trade of the state. At our yearly meeting it brings us into contact with each other, a contact which quickens thought, sharpens intellect, and diffuses knowledge. Were it not for our Association we would be clinging to many of the antiquated processes, products and methods of a quarter of a century ago. Largely as a result of organization we have kept in the front rank of the grand onward movement of the present rapid age. Through our Association we have become a compact, powerful force to resist aggression, and to demand our just rights with confidence that such rights will be accorded.

Forces are constantly at work, and they have been very aggressive forces, within the past few years, against the interests of pharmacy. It is of the utmost importance that the druggists of the state should be united and hold themselves closely together to resist the attacks that are made upon the profession.

As individuals we can do nothing: as an Association we are strong enough to resist and repulse attack. In doing so we help not only the members of the Association, but also every druggist in the state, and I wish to say now that it is the duty of every druggist in the State to belong to the Association, and help to secure the benefits in which he shares, whether he is a member or not.

The value of organization was fully demonstrated last winter, not only by what we obtained, by persistent and united effort, from the legislature, but also by what we prevented in the way of legislation.

Our experience last winter proved to us, more than ever before, that we should work hard to increase our strength so that we may be better able to fight our battles. Attacks upon pharmacy interests may be expected at any time while the state legislature is in session, and we must have an effective fighting force ready to meet emergencies.



### Legislative Assaults

Vicious legislative assaults upon our profession have been made from time to time, notably during the last session of the state legislature, and have been met and defeated by our Association. No business in the state has been assailed so determinedly as that of the pharmacist. It has been necessary for the legislative committee to be very alert in order to successfully combat these attacks. It is a matter of extreme gratification for your president to report that in no instance has the Association, through its representatives, failed in its efforts to defend the interests of pharmacy.

At the close of our convention last year in Elmira, the Legislative Committee felt much encouraged, as the conditions were such that no new legislation was desired by the Association. In my annual address last year I recommended that the Association should not weary the legislators and officials at Albany with too much legislation and correspondence. We had caused wise pharmacy laws to be placed on the statute books of the State, and felt that these were sufficient for the time being. It was hoped that an end had come to the attacks made upon our profession. All this was but fancied security. No sooner had the legislature of 1903 convened than bills inimical to the pharmacy interests of the State, appeared, and we at once felt that the necessity for being alert, prompt and aggressive was as great as ever. Had this Association not been in existence, with a capable fighting force at Albany, bills that would have done great injury to our interests would undoubtedly have been passed. It is not necessary for me to go into details of the work of the Legislative Committee, as that committee will present a comprehensive report, but I desire to call particular attention to two bills which were exceedingly vicious in character and which, because of the efforts of the Legislative Committee, were not enacted into law.

### Obnoxious Bills Killed

One of these obnoxious bills was introduced by Mr. Simpson. Had the same passed and become law it would have meant the breaking down of the Board of Pharmacy. It would have given unlicensed dealers in cities, as well as in the rural districts, the right to sell poisons without any knowledge whatever of their dangerous character, simply by having attached to the package



the label of a licensed pharmacist. It has been intimated that this bill was introduced in the interest of a licensed pharmacist who is prominently connected with this Association. Any member of this Association who would seek to undermine it, in order to further his selfish personal ends, deserves severe condemnation. On his behalf it has been stated that he did not realize the bad effect which his bill, if enacted into law, would have had upon pharmacy interests. The general condemnation which it received from druggists all over the state must have been a salutary lesson for the originator of the bill.

The Bostwick bill, one of the most obnoxious measures ever introduced in the legislature of this State, was killed in the last ditch. It was passed by the Senate and Assembly, in spite of the earnest efforts by our Legislative Committee in opposition to it, but was vetoed by Governor Odell. It is worthy of note that at the first hearing upon the Bostwick bill the Drug Club of the Board of Trade of New York City, composed of wholesale druggists and manufacturers, was well represented, and its members made strong arguments against the bill, while at the hearing upon the same bill before the Governor the club was not represented. The reason for this was that after the first hearing certain provisions of the bill that were objectionable to the manufacturers and wholesale druggists were removed. These gentlemen were glad of the assistance of the retailers in fighting the bill at the first hearing, but lost all interest in the bill as soon as the features detrimental to the interests of manufacturers and wholesalers had been eliminated. Mr. Fairchild, who favored the bill, stated at the hearing before the Governor that the club had voted unanimously the night before to drop opposition to the bill and would not appear before the Governor in opposition to it, the reasons being as above stated. This is not the right spirit. The injury of one is the concern of all. Manufacturers, wholesalers and retail druggists should stand shoulder to shoulder for the protection and good name of pharmacy.

Your president feels that it is quite evident from the position these gentlemen took that they had no regard for the welfare of the retail drug trade of the state so long as their own interests were not injured. However, without their assistance, we succeeded in killing the bill. I trust that in the future the wholesale drug trade of the entire state, particularly of the city of New

York, will lend a helping hand to protect the retail drug trade. I am sure that the retail trade is at all times ready to help the wholesalers. Mutual help means mutual benefit.

Through the efforts of the Legislative Committee all other obnoxious bills were killed and never passed out of committee. Credit must be given for the manner in which the committee handled excise matters in presenting the side of the druggists so as to secure the influence of the excise department, which resulted in the modification of liquor licenses, giving more freedom to the druggists.

### **Thanks Are Due**

We are also indebted for the very able assistance given us by the "Druggists' Circular" in issuing a special edition calling upon the druggists of the state to use their influence to defeat the Bostwick bill. This was very commendable on the part of this publication, and I would recommend that a vote of thanks be extended to it, also to other pharmaceutical journals of New York for the able manner in which they called attention to these various bills as they appeared from time to time.

To Messrs. W. H. Rogers, William Muir, Felix Hirseman, Gustav Michaelis, William Muench and S. V. B. Swann, the Legislative Committee, the thanks and gratitude of this Association are due. They worked hard, faithfully and successfully. Particularly is the Association indebted to Mr. William Muir for hard and effective work which he did as a member of the Legislative Committee in fighting legislation detrimental to our interests. It is only fair to give him credit for spending a great deal of time at Albany in fighting the battles of the druggists. He was always at the front, insistent, determined and ready for any emergency.

Mr. Warren L. Bradt, secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, well earned the thanks of our Association. Though not a member of the Legislative Committee, he gave the committee valuable assistance, using his powerful influence and spending money freely in efforts to advance our interests.

I would recommend that the thanks of this Association be extended to Mr. Bradt, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to reimburse him for expenditures made by him in our behalf.

### **The State Board of Pharmacy**

The second annual report of the State Board of Pharmacy for the year 1902 was received by me January 5th. It was a very comprehensive document and worthy the closest scrutiny of every pharmacist of the state. The information contained therein is highly instructive.

It is important to note that there were registered, during 1902, 2,308 pharmacists in the eastern section, 1,405 in the middle section, and 397 in the western section. There was in the eastern section the registration of one drug store, in the middle section eight drug stores and in the western section four drug stores. Of general store permits there were none in the eastern section, 321 in the middle section and 22 in the western section.

It will not be necessary for me to go into details on the report, as the same will be printed in our proceedings. I would, however, advise every member of the Association to study it carefully. It will give to each member of the Association an idea of the enormous amount of work which the State Board of Pharmacy is doing in order to raise the standard of pharmacy in the state. Every pharmacist who studies the report cannot but appreciate that the board is doing a great work and has well earned the gratitude of every licensed pharmacist in the state.

### **The Tax on Alcohol**

Alcohol being one of the very important and essential commodities in a drug store, and enormous quantities of it being used by druggists in many ways, the heavy tax upon it is felt severely not only by druggists but by the general consumer. Apparently the government classifies alcohol in the same category as liquors, whereas alcohol is as much a necessity as sugar or flour or any of the other common necessities of mankind. Liquors for the most part are used as beverages and therefore may be classed mainly as luxuries, but alcohol is used in medicines and in the arts, and a heavy tax upon it becomes a heavy burden upon the people generally. It is unfair that alcohol should be taxed as heavily as liquors. I do not believe that this matter is thoroughly understood. I do not believe that the wide distinction between a mere beverage and a necessity in medicine and the arts is appreciated by our national lawmakers. This Association, in my opinion, should take a determined stand upon this question. We should

bring it to the attention of Congress in a forcible and effective way, making it clearly understood that alcohol is a public necessity, that a large portion of the heavy tax upon it is paid, in the end, by the sick and afflicted, the purchasers and consumers of medicines. This Association should communicate with all the other state associations on this subject, and all should join in a united demand that the tax on alcohol be reduced to seventy cents per proof gallon.

I recommend that this Association again place itself upon record as demanding that the tax on alcohol be reduced from \$1.10 to 70 cents per proof gallon; that the secretary of this Association communicate with all other state Associations setting forth our sentiments on the question and urging united action upon it; that he be instructed to prepare a statement embodying our ideas upon this subject and send copies of it to the representatives in Congress from this state; and that he request all other state associations to send similar statements to their representatives in Congress.

### Finances

This Association is broadening and developing in many ways, and in fighting for the protection and advancement of pharmacy has expended considerable sums of money in a strictly legitimate way. Our treasury is never very full. The yearly assessment of \$2 per member is certainly very low, considering the large amount of work that is accomplished and that must be done, the cost of printing the proceedings, payment of clerical work, etc. The greatest care is necessary in order to keep the Association from running into debt. In many cases members of the Association engaged in fighting Association battles have paid their own expenses. It is highly essential that the members should be prompt in paying their dues, so that the Association shall have money enough to meet its current obligations.

During the year the Executive Committee issued a strong appeal to delinquent members, urging them to pay their dues, so that the work of the Association should not be handicapped for lack of funds. The response was gratifying. I hope that when the treasurer presents his report there will not be many delinquents. Our funds are used judiciously and every member can feel assured that they are properly expended. Past experience has taught us that we must stand ready to meet aggression, and that we must have



funds at our disposal to pay legitimate expenses in so doing. I wish to impress upon the members that the Association, with increasing duties and responsibilities, has to be very economical in order to avoid financial embarrassment.

The treasurer has done his work faithfully and conscientiously and has striven to keep the credit of the Association good.

### **Our Faithful Secretary**

It is fitting at this time that I should call the attention of the Association to the excellent work that has been done by our secretary, Mr. Edward S. Dawson, Jr. He has been extremely busy in many ways in efforts to increase the membership and usefulness of the Association. He has sent out a large amount of extra literature appealing to non-members to join the Association. I have seen a good deal of the literature sent out by Mr. Dawson and found that it was well written and convincing. His work merits the appreciation of every member of the Association. In my capacity as president, I have made many and heavy demands upon the time and labor of the secretary, and at all times he has responded cheerfully and promptly. I desire to express my personal appreciation of Mr. Dawson's work.

### **The N. A. R. D.**

The N. A. R. D. held its fourth annual convention in the city of Cleveland during the month of September last. The convention was quite largely attended. The report of the proceedings will be given by the delegate there present.

### **American Pharmaceutical Association**

The semi-centennial of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in the city of Philadelphia in September. It was one of the most enthusiastic and brilliant assemblages of pharmacists that ever met in this country, and it was very pleasing to note that a large number of members of this Association were present. The delegates will no doubt present an elaborate report of the proceedings of that convention. They had a rare treat in listening to the many valuable papers that were read and discussions that took place at the semi-centennial.

The printed proceedings of that convention made a large volume

full of valuable information, and worth many times the annual dues.

### **The Standing Committees**

The reports which have come in from the chairmen of the various standing committees are very encouraging. Pains-taking, thoughtful work has been expended upon these reports, and they should receive careful and deliberate consideration. It is the desire of your president that these reports should be thoroughly discussed and digested, and that sufficient time should be allowed for so doing. Consideration and discussion of the reports of the standing committees constitute a valuable part of our proceedings and there should not be undue haste in disposing of them. The standing committees of the past year were made up from the ablest members of our Association, and what they may have to report and recommend is entitled to the closest attention.

### **"Let Us Grasp Hands"**

In conclusion, fellow-members of our beloved Association, I wish to thank you, one and all, for the cordial support you have given me during the two years of my administration. I have earnestly striven to advance the Association, to uplift pharmacy, to better the condition of the retail pharmacists of the State. To earnest, united effort is due whatever has been accomplished. My brother officers have been loyal and true, unselfish and untiring. To them I owe a debt of gratitude that never can be paid. I step down into the ranks filled with the desire to give to my successor the most faithful and sustaining support.

Fellow-members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, we have earnest work to do, a great mission to fill. Upon the splendid foundation which we have built we can erect a still more splendid superstructure. To do this there must be united purpose. Let us grasp hands and stand together.

On motion of Dr. Husted the thanks of the Association were tendered the President for his address, and a committee of five to take it into consideration was appointed as follows:

Dr. Husted, of Albany; Mr. Thorpe, of Syracuse; Mr.



Van Winkle, of Hornellsville; Mr. Goldmann, of New York; Mr. Bigelow, of New York.

The President resumed the Chair.

The Executive Committee presented sixty-four applications for membership, which were ordered to take the usual course.

The Secretary read his report as follows:—

### SECRETARY'S REPORT

In submitting a report of the work incidental to his office during the past year, the Secretary desires, as a preface thereto, to first apologize to the Association for the tardy issuance of the Proceedings of the 1902 meeting, and to thank his friends and associates for the generous treatment accorded him.

Upon assuming his duties as Secretary, his first thought relative to the Annual Proceedings was that it should be made a book of reference, and it occurred to him that, to include in it the formulas of the National Formulary, would be a means to that desirable end. The idea was favored and indorsed by the Executive Committee of the Association, and steps were taken to secure advertisements from business houses, to defray the additional cost of printing these formulas in the book. As many of the firms addressed relative to advertisements were slow in responding, it was about the middle of October before the Secretary could learn definitely as to the space sold for advertising, and as this was discouragingly small, and as the cost of publishing the formulas was much larger than anticipated, the scheme of including the latter in the book was abandoned. Competitive bids for publishing the Proceedings were received from firms in Syracuse, Ithaca, and Elmira, and the Advertiser Association Press, of the latter city, being the lowest bidder, was awarded the contract, and the manuscript was delivered to the publishers about the first of November, at least two months later than it would have been had there not been so much time wasted in efforts to sell advertising space. As soon as published the books were mailed to a membership of about eight hundred and ninety(890). Thus much relative to the Proceedings by way of explanation and apology.

At the publication of the last report the list of

Active members numbered.....	890
There have since died (as far as known).....	11
Resigned .....	7
Dropped from the rolls.....	9— 27
Leaving a membership of.....	863

With a view to increasing the membership, the Secretary sent out 875 return postals to the members of the Association requesting each to send in the name of one druggist as a possible member, so that an invitation to join, accompanied by an application blank, might be sent him. Eighty-five replies were received, or a trifle less than 10 per cent. of the postals sent out, and these furnished the names of about two hundred druggists as desirable members. To each druggist, whose name was thus supplied, the secretary sent an urgent invitation to become a member of the Association, and he has received directly thirty-six responses to these invitations. The apathy of the members in complying with the request of the Secretary for the names of non-members, and these are the ones the Association must reach out for if it wishes to grow, has been very disappointing, but on the other hand there is much pleasure experienced in reporting the number of applications received through the medium of the postals.

The secretary desires to officially express his gratitude to the members of the Commercial Travelers' Auxiliary for their hearty co-operation in efforts to increase the membership of this Association.

The secretary, in the discharge of his official duties, regrets to announce the deaths of the following members, viz: Charles K. Brown, of Deposit, a charter member; George W. Holloway and Orrin J. Snow, of Syracuse; Benjamin W. Babcock, of Bridgehampton; A. C. Senne, Flavel N. Bliss, John F. Golding and George Neuschaefer, of Brooklyn; George H. Turner, of Albany, a charter member; Dennis Mahony, of Oswego, and J. B. Sherrett, of Scio.

Official acknowledgment is made of the receipt of the following publications: Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal, Bulletin of Pharmacy, Practical Druggist, The New Idea, Merck's Market Report, Meyer Brothers' Druggist, Oils and Paints, The Druggists' Circular, The Pharmaceutical Era, and The American Druggist.

Copies of proceedings were received from the secretaries of the Proprietary Association of America, and seventeen of the states and territories having associations. This courtesy was duly reciprocated by your secretary.

The records of the last annual meeting, as compiled from the official registers, exhibit the following:

Total number of traveling men in attendance.....	36
Members in attendance.....	78
Ladies in attendance.....	17
Traveling men in attendance, not members.....	23
Grand total.....	118

The expenses of the office have been as follows:

Salary of stenographer at Elmira.....	\$100.00
Cost of transferring cases of books, etc., from Elmira.....	8.35
Printing of proceedings, including wrappers and labels.....	303.67
Postage and expressage on same.....	62.29
Total amount of other printing.....	60.30
875 return postals.....	17.50
Postage on notices to members and non-members.....	11.72
Engrossing certificates .....	7.00
Mailing tubes for certificates.....	5.00
General postage, expressages and incidental expenses.....	45.10
Expenses of Secretary Todd at Elmira.....	27.40
Salary of Secretary Todd.....	300.00
Total .....	\$948.81

A bill of items is in the hands of the Executive Committee. All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD S. DAWSON, JR., Secretary.

Upon motion of Mr. Muir the report was received, placed on file and referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Richardson presented the Treasurer's report, as follows:

**TREASURER'S REPORT**

Cash on hand last report.....	\$ 975.63	
Received from Board of Pharmacy printing report .....	150.00	
Received from ads. in proceedings.....	60.00	
Received from applications for membership .....	176.00	
Received from dues to date.....	1,244.40	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,606.03

**Expenditures**

1902. Paid drafts as follows:

June W. Muench, Legislative Committee....	21.62
" J. A. Lockie, Executive Committee.....	47.80
" W. H. Rogers, Legislative Committee..	11.50
" Thos. Stoddart, Legislative Committee.	75.00
" J. B. Todd, salary and expenses.....	452.55
" J. B. Todd, salary and expenses.....	100.00
" Ithaca Publishing Co., printing.....	318.66
" Ithaca Journal, printing.....	36.75
" S. V. B. Swann, Legislative Committee.	5.25
" T. W. Dalton, salary and expenses....	176.00
" H. W. Hill, services.....	50.00
Sept. 16, R. S. Vitt, Treas., N. A. R. D., dues.	52.50

1903

Jan. 7, Judson B. Todd, Elmira expenses...	27.40
" " E. S. Dawson, expenses.....	134.00
May 13, E. S. Dawson, expenses.....	129.74
June 1, H. W. Hill, draft.....	25.00
" 11, James Hastie, typewriting.....	4.50
Thos. Dalton, to balance account..	4.00
Cash on hand.....	933.76
	<hr/>

\$ 2,606.03

FRANK RICHARDSON, Treasurer.

Upon motion the report was received and ordered to take the usual course.

Mr. Muir read the report of the Legislative Committee,



which on motion was received, placed on file, and ordered printed in the Proceedings.

## REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Gentlemen:

The Committee on Legislation respectfully presents the following report of its work for the year past: While at times the work incumbent upon the committee was some what laborious, we are fully compensated in the knowledge that the representatives of this Association played an important and influential part in promoting legislation of great advantage to the pharmacists of the state and in accomplishing the defeat of legislation that would have been detrimental in its character. After the immense work done a year ago, the committee indulged the hope that the recent legislature would be somewhat free from legislation affecting pharmacy, but in this we were mistaken in that it became necessary to oppose and defeat several of the most iniquitous propositions ever submitted to a legislature, and also to procure the enactment of one of the most beneficent measures of legislation that the pharmacists of the State of New York have ever known.

The following is a list of the several measures acted upon by your committee in behalf of the State Association. Pre-eminent among these was the amendments to the Raines' Law increasing the amount charged for excise license fee. In this bill was a proposition to raise the amount of the license of the pharmacists to sell alcohol and also liquor on physicians' prescription, from the old rate of \$5 to \$100 in the Borough of Manhattan, from \$5 to \$75 in the Borough of Brooklyn, and other parts of the State according to population. In each place, however, the advance proposed was very great. The alarming character of this proposition naturally interested pharmacists everywhere, and your committee immediately took steps to oppose the measure. So successful were we that it is now our privilege to report the final passage of the bill with the rate of \$7.50 for excise licenses to druggists in all parts of the State. During the many conferences with the State officials on this matter of excise taxation, the necessity for additional legislation that would permit the pharmacists to supply the legitimate demands of their customers requiring liquor for medic-

inal purposes without prescription was made manifest, and the unjustness of the law prohibiting such sales was clearly demonstrated to the Excise Department, the Governor and the Legislature. Your committee proposed that pharmacists be permitted to sell liquor for medicinal purposes without prescription in quantities not to exceed eight ounces, and one such sale only to be permitted during each twenty-four hours. So impressed were the officials with the justness of this suggestion that in the preparation and passage of the bill known as the "Department Bill," making changes in the administrative features of the Excise Law, there was included a provision as follows:

"Subdivision 3a. The holder of a liquor tax certificate under "sub-division three of section eleven, upon the payment of the "special tax hereinafter assessed, may, except during prohibited "hours and subject to the further provisions hereof, sell liquor "other than alcohol in quantities of not more than one pint without "the written prescription of a regularly licensed physician, no part "of which shall be drunk on the premises where sold, or in any "outbuilding, yard, booth or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith. There is assessed upon each such sale the sum "of ten cents. The state commissioner of excise shall prepare and "issue to such certificate holders, upon application and upon payment therefor, suitable stamps of the value so specified, which "shall be affixed to each bottle containing any portion of such "quantity sold as aforesaid and cancelled in such manner as the "state commissioner of excise may direct. It is further provided "that not more than one pint of liquor, whether of one or more "kinds, shall be sold to one person on the same day, and each "such sale shall be duly recorded in a book kept only for such "purpose and such record shall give the date of sale, the name of "the purchaser and his or her residence, and the kind and amount "of such liquor, and such record shall be kept open for inspection "by any special agent or peace officer. No sale of liquor under the "provisions of this sub-division shall be permitted in any town "in which, under section sixteen of this act, the sale of liquor under "subdivision three of section eleven is prohibited."

It will be noticed upon reading this law that the quantity proposed by your committee was increased 100 per cent. by the Legislature who considered the equity of the tax proposed. The



importance and value of this legislation must certainly be appreciated by every pharmacist in the State of New York, and if the organizations which represent them, like the State Association never did anything else for their constituents, the entire expense of their maintenance and the labor involved is fully justified by this one accomplishment.

One year ago your committee reported their success in the passage of the amendments to the Penal Code by which pharmacists were permitted to manufacture soda water in dwelling houses. As prophesied at that time a bill was introduced in the recent session of the legislature by Senator Armstrong, of Rochester, repealing the law under which this advantage was obtained. Your committee, however, is pleased to report that it succeeded in killing the bill in the committee to which it was referred.

A familiar old enemy appeared in the shape of a bill introduced by Assemblyman Simpson which, if passed, would have permitted the sale of so-called domestic remedies, whether poisonous or non-poisonous, by any merchant in any line of business at any place in the State, whether such place had a licensed pharmacy or not. The only precautionary provision being that such drug or medicine must be sold in its original package and have thereon the label of a licensed Pharmacist. This bill was more iniquitous than any of its predecessors of the same character in that it did not even require that the drug or medicine should be put up by a licensed pharmacist. Herculean efforts were necessary to accomplish the defeat of this bill which we are pleased to report was killed in the Senate during the closing hours of the session.

Another old acquaintance made its usual appearance during the legislative session in the bill known as the Patent Poison Cork bill, which was introduced by Assemblyman Burke. This bill had no backing other than the patentee of the so-called cork, the use of which would have been necessary if the bill became a law. A simple demonstration of this fact to the Committee on Public Health in the Assembly was sufficient to put the bill to sleep.

A bill introduced by Mr. Sherry entitled "An Act to amend the Penal Code by prohibiting the careless distribution of medicines, drugs and chemicals," commended itself to the favorable consideration of your committee, who realized that every precaution possible to protect the health of the community should be sup-

ported by the pharmacists of the state. Your committee therefore endorsed the bill which prohibits the distribution of "any free or trial samples of any medicine, drug, chemical or chemical compound by leaving the same exposed on the house, sidewalk, porch, doorway, letter boxes, or in any other manner that children may become possessed of the same." This bill, which will undoubtedly meet with the approval of the members of our Association, became a law.

Probably the most far-reaching proposition inimically affecting pharmacists that has ever been introduced in the State Legislature was the bill known as the Bostwick bill. This bill in its original form was introduced by Senator Dowling, of New York, and Assemblyman Bostwick, of New York, and contemplated the most radical changes in the Penal Code. The bills were drafted and urged by the proprietors of certain patent medicines and the society known as the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. In their original form these bills materially affected the wholesale trade as well as the retail druggists. Your committee was therefore enabled to arouse the opposition of the wholesalers and secured their co-operation, with the result that such opposition became so strong that the bills in their original form were practically abandoned, and the measure known as the Bostwick bill was prepared and urged upon the ground that its single intention was to prohibit substitution by retail druggists. This was absolutely untrue, because the bill went far beyond the question of substitution as generally understood and contained drastic legislation against the retail pharmacists deviating in any manner whatever from the terms of the prescription as written by the physician. Your committee did not feel that it could take the position of opposition to any measure that simply meant the prohibition of substitution, but they did antagonize this measure because of the penalties it proposed for deviating from the terms of the prescription itself, even to save human life. Your committee had frequent conferences with Mr. Bostwick regarding this measure, and had assurances from him that his bill would be amended by eliminating the unfair provision relating to the deviation from the terms of the prescription, and such was the understanding with other members of the legislature. Disregarding this agreement, Mr. Bostwick succeeded in passing the bill through the Assembly upon the substitution argument, and it went to the Senate where it was not referred to any committee. Repeated requests for a

hearing upon the bill before its passage by the Senate were denied. Notwithstanding the fact that the members of your committee were on the ground and had the assistance of the friends of pharmacists in the Legislature, the bill, without even a fair discussion, or any knowledge of its provisions in detail, and only upon the bare supposition that it would not affect or interfere with the pharmacists other than to prohibit substitution by retailers, passed amidst the confusion and excitement incident to the closing hours of the session. Realizing the potency of the interests pushing the passage of this bill, your committee at once put itself in communication with the Governor, and asked for a hearing on the bill, which was granted by him. On May 6th, the representatives from the retail druggists throughout the State assembled in the Executive Chamber in opposition to the measure. A full, complete, fair discussion of the bill in all particulars was had, and the impracticability of some of its provisions were made so manifest to His Excellency, the Governor, that we are pleased to report he vetoed the bill and filed a memorandum of his reasons for such veto.

Frequently during the past your committee has called attention to the value and importance of organized effort as being the only instrumentality by which tangible results can be accomplished. At no time in the history of the Pharmaceutical Societies of this state has this been so fully demonstrated as during the past year. Individual effort could never have accomplished the defeat of the measures herein reported, nor could they have ever hoped to attain the results accomplished by representative organizations of business men, such as the State Pharmaceutical Association, in the passage of the Raines Law, the Sherry Law, and the defeat of the iniquitous Bostwick bill.

The credit for this successful work is not due entirely to your committee. We had the active co-operation and assistance of the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, Mr. Warren L. Bradt, of Albany, in all of this work. We had the encouragement and advice and active personal co-operation of our honored president, Mr. Thomas Stoddart, of Buffalo, and in addition to these, we had the sympathy and support of our old friends, Senator McCabe,

Senator Hill, and other members of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS STODDART, Chairman,  
WM. H. ROGERS,  
FELIX HIRSEMAN,  
WILLIAM MUIR.

June 16th, 1903.

Mr. J. A. Lockie presented the report of the Executive Committee, which, upon motion, was received and ordered placed upon the minutes.

#### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:

Your committee desires to present to you its report of the work it has performed during the past year, as follows:

There being nothing of sufficient importance to call any special meetings none were held. Together with the treasurer, members of this committee endeavored to collect some of the long-standing dues, and early in the year, the chairman wrote personal letters to those members of the Association who were in arrears for two or more years, appealing to them to remit the amounts to the treasurer. The result of these efforts was far from satisfactory, some delinquents making promises that were never fulfilled, others asking to have their names stricken from the roll of members, while a few paid up and are still in good standing. At the present meeting, 131 new members were passed upon by your committee and elected to membership, making a total of 994 members, or high water mark. The membership of our Association in the N. A. R. D. has been continued. Drafts Nos. 308 to 326 inclusive, amounting to \$1,668.27, have been approved and paid, an itemized statement of which will appear in the treasurer's report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. LOCKIE, Chairman,  
W. B. BUNKER,  
PETER DIAMOND.

Mr. Felix Hirseman read the report of the delegates to the



National Association of Retail Druggists, which upon motion of Mr. Muench was received and ordered placed upon the minutes.

#### REPORT OF THE N. A. R. D.

The fourth convention of the N. A. R. D., held at Cleveland last September, certainly holds the palm for enthusiasm, inspiration, confidence and harmony. In numbers it compared favorably with any of its predecessors. It was marked by very rapid work and the practically unanimous consent of the various recommendations proposed by the chairmen of committees and officers in their reports, many of which were very important and differing in policy heretofore pursued. All reports agreed that the work of the committees and officers was greatly hampered by a deficiency of funds, and that a larger income must be provided or the final success of the association would go for naught.

Great satisfaction was expressed as to the success of the tripartite plan in the middle and western states, especially in the smaller cities, but more difficulties were encountered in the larger business centres, mainly in the east. My own experience among the delegates was to the effect that in many instances aggressive cutters are very much hampered to secure tripartite goods, but as a rule could after a while obtain them.

Cleveland itself was full of aggressive cutters, but the same may be said of very nearly all the large cities in the Union. It was early recognized that a change of policy was necessary and resolutions to that effect came plentifully to the front. New plans were suggested by the Ohio Valley Association and another from Delaware. Plans for the raising of immediate available funds and an increased future permanent income to meet the ever-growing expenses, for office work and an efficient bureau of organization which no doubt is the only true method to multiply the membership. It also developed that the Executive Committee had to provide for a deficiency which absolute necessary expenses demanded.

Such embarrassing conditions called for a crisis, and due to the convincing and forcible arguments of a prominent member from Minneapolis an enthusiasm was created, that poured forth the Horn of Plenty and the representatives from their own pockets liquidated the indebtedness.



The proprietary trade in a like spirit of generosity contributed funds to the amount of \$10,000.00 which launched the Association once more on a solid financial basis.

Whether the contributions of the proprietors is really desirable, and the acceptance of the same good policy I gravely doubt, as it places the retailer under moral obligations.

The financial question will always play an important factor, as the expenses are constantly increasing and at every meeting a corresponding increase of dues is called for.

The principal business transacted during the sessions was the adoption of:

To increase the dues from fifty cents to two dollars per member in local associations and making it twenty-five cents per member in State Associations, independent of other affiliations.

Also that the representations of delegates be based on one member for every fifty in local, and one for every hundred in State Associations. The Tripartite plan was re-endorsed and a serial number plan adopted wherever the same is feasible.

A reduction on tax of alcohol was favored.

Buying clubs received a limited recognition.

Substitution was vigorously denounced.

The practice of newspapers who publish scurrilous articles about druggists in proprietary advertisements was condemned.

The passing of bills opposing patenting articles used in the healing art, protection only to be given to processes and not to products was favored.

In regard to continuance of future affiliation of this Association, in view of the fact that the National Association is now active in organization work in this state, and that it is the opinion of this committee that every possible aid should be given and extended to further the work of the organizers, and in view furthermore that the expense by continued affiliation will probably be \$350.00, the committee recommends that action on this matter should be left entirely to the members present at this convention without comment of the committee.

FELIX HIRSEMAN, Delegate.

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MR. REIMANN: The Trunk Line Association has adopted a new wrinkle this year in the matter of rebate of fares, requiring a deposit of twenty-five cents for each certificate

validated and the Transportation Committee would like to know whether this twenty-five cents on each Trunk Line certificate is to be paid by the Association or by the holder of the certificate.

MR. MUIR: I move that each individual pay the twenty-five cents.

Motion seconded and carried.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. S. V. B. Swann, not being present this morning, has requested me to present the following resolution:

Whereas, The pharmacists of the State of New York have been recalled all the names on the criminal calendar by the public press, and,

Whereas, It is also charged by the said public press, that the Pharmaceutical Association and the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New York, are corrupt or controlled by dishonest pharmacists, and even his Excellency, Governor Odell, has been severely criticized by the said public press in his vetoing the infamous Bostwick-Dowling bill, and

Whereas, The sale and consumption of that dangerous drug, cocaine and its compounds, is alarmingly on the increase, within the borders of this state, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of this Association be empowered to draft a bill and present the same in the Legislature of 1904, and work for the passage of said bill, that the same may become operative on September 1, 1904, to the end that the sale of cocaine, its salts, compounds, or any patent or semi-patent preparation or preparations now on the market or to be placed on the market, containing cocaine or the salts of cocaine in any form whatsoever, be curtailed and eventually stopped, except as may be prescribed by a physician or dentist practicing under the laws of this state, and that the power of enforcing this law be placed in the hands of the Board of Pharmacy. And, therefore be it further

Resolved, That by the action of this Association in adopting this resolution, it will demonstrate to his Excellency, Governor Odell, the medical profession, the public press and the public in general, that the pharmacists are not what they have been charged as being, criminals, etc.

S. V. B. SWANN, N. Y. City.

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THE PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure with the resolution?

MR. HIRSEMAN: I move that the same be adopted, and that after adoption it be referred to the next Legislative Committee for proper action.

Seconded.

DR. HUESTED: I move to leave out the word adoption, and refer it to the Legislative Committee. I do not know that this Association is ready to adopt that resolution without some consideration, certainly I am not. I want to refer it to a committee and let them consider it. I do not think we ought to adopt a resolution brought here and simply read, without taking it into consideration. I do not know what it contains, and cannot know without giving some thought to the matter.

MR. VAN WINKLE: I second Dr. Husted's amendment.

MR. HIRSEMAN: I accept the amendment.

MR. EPSTEIN: Some members of the Manhattan Association have not yet arrived, and I believe other delegates are looked for. I move that we table this for new business.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair does not quite understand.

MR. EPSTEIN: I move that this be tabled for new business.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion before the house is that this be referred to a committee. I would suggest that it be referred to the Committee on President's Address, so that it can be discussed at this convention.

MR. HIRSEMAN: I accept that amendment if satisfactory to Dr. Husted.

By vote referred to the Committee on President's Address.

The Secretary read a communication from H. G. Haynes, of Arena, N. Y., a new member, and upon motion it was referred to the Executive Committee.

Adjournment was taken until two o'clock.

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## SECOND SITTING

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TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 16.

The second sitting was called to order by the President at 2:40 o'clock.

The Secretary read the minutes of the morning sitting, which were approved.

On motion of Mr. Muir the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of sixty-four applicants for membership whose names had been posted as required, and they were declared duly elected.

The Executive Committee presented five applications for membership which were ordered to take the usual course.

The report of the Committee on New Remedies was read by the chairman, Mr. Thomas J. Keenan.

On motion of Mr. Muir the report was received and referred to the Executive Committee for printing in the Proceedings, and the thanks of the Association tendered the Committee.



For Report see Part II.

Mr. Clark Z. Otis read the Report of the Committee on Commercial Interests.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:

Gentlemen.—The committee upon Commercial Interests have endeavored to place before the Association the accurate conditions of the commercial side of our profession. With that end in view the committee sent out sixty letters distributed through every section of the state, the letters contained the following questions to be answered:

1. Are there any cut rates in your city?
2. What are the prevailing prices?
3. Is the outlook encouraging for better conditions?
4. Has the N. A. R. D. aided in the advancing of prices?
5. Do the physicians do much dispensing in your city?

Out of the sixty letters sent out thirty-two answers were received. To the first question: "Are there any cut rates in your city?" twenty-three answered yes, nine got full prices. Of the twenty-three who replied that they had cut prices, were from cities of the first and second class. Of the nine receiving full prices were from small towns and villages and cities of the third class.

In answer to question No. 2: "What are the prevailing prices?" twenty-three of them varied in prices, from 62 cents to 71 cents for dollar goods. Fifty cent goods from 35 cents to 42 cents and twenty-five cent goods from 9 cents to 22 cents.

To the third question: "Is the outlook encouraging?" eighteen of the answers were that nothing encouraging was in sight. Five answered that conditions were about the same as last year, and nine of them that conditions were satisfactory.

To the fourth question, "Has the N. A. R. D. aided in advancing prices?" eighteen answered no; fourteen druggists did not answer the question. It would seem therefore that the N. A. R. D. has not met with much success in this state.

In answer to the fifth question: "Do physicians do much dis-



pensing in your city?" Twenty-nine of them answered yes, to quite a considerable degree, and three answered no.

The responses to the letters sent out are not so satisfactory as we had hoped they would be. It is the desire of the committee to give to the State Association the true facts of conditions of trade within our state.

We are much in doubt as to the future of the retail drug trade as far as the patent medicines are concerned. We have very grave doubts whether the patent medicine business can ever be brought back to the established and uniform prices of days gone by.

We feel that the prices which now prevail in many of the leading cities of this state will continue. From the reports received, the average highest prevailing price on the leading patents was 71 cents for dollar goods, the highest price for fifty cent goods forty-two cents, and the highest price for twenty-five cent goods, twenty-two cents.

Some of the communications received show the prices to be even below the dozen price which the retail druggist is required to pay for the goods.

The department stores which use patent medicines as an incentive to draw trade to their stores seem to have no difficulty whatever in procuring all the goods they require for their business, and some of them make very large displays of the leading patent medicines.

We regret to note that the toilet goods departments in these stores are on the increase and have reached enormous proportions, and that the prevailing prices on these goods are so low that the drug trade can realize little or no profit on them.

### **An Alarming Condition**

The answers received to the question as to physicians doing their own dispensing show a condition that must be considered alarming.

Of the thirty-two cities heard from only three reported that the physicians did not do much of their own dispensing; the reverse was the case in 29 cities. In all probability a complete canvass of all the cities and towns in the state would not materially change this proportion.

This condition is probably due in a measure, to the overcrowding of the medical profession. The first-class physician rarely if

ever dispenses. The physician with small practice is the one who dispenses, doing so, as a general rule, for the sake of increasing his income.

For the most part, however, this menace to the drug trade is due to the manufacturer. Every manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations and pharmaceutical specialties is working the doctors, pressing goods upon them and offering inducements to them to use their preparations and specialties. It is reported on good authority that pharmaceutical concerns recently established have presented shares of dividend paying stock in the concerns to physicians upon condition that they purchase a certain amount of goods. This is done to bring the physician closer to the manufacturing concerns. To specify more particularly we would mention the coal tar mixtures. Such as acetanilid compounds.

#### **"Some Suggestions"**

In view of the conditions which now confront the drug trade, your committee is of the opinion that it is unwise for druggists in the larger cities especially to hope for any advance in retail prices of patent medicines. The retail druggist must face the conditions and must devise revenue-producing means to take the place of the profits formerly derived from the leading patent medicines. Every druggist should have a line of his own family remedies, or those manufactured by a co-operative company in which he may be interested.

The same thing should be done with toilet articles where feasible.

Your committee is also convinced that druggists should reach out for the trade on broader lines, that they should put in lines of goods of various kinds suitable for their locations, each line in sufficient quantities to make a creditable display and attract custom. It is a fact that several drug stores in the larger cities of the state have spread out so much that they have almost become department stores. In this way the aggressions of department stores may be met and the trade of druggists increased.

CLARK Z. OTIS, Chairman,

OSCAR GOLDMANN.

MR. KLEINE: I move that the report be received and spread upon the minutes.

Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Has the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries any special papers to present?

DR. TUTHILL: The Committee this year has not a very abundant amount of material to present for your consideration. This is not due to neglect on the part of the Committee, but rather to the lack of interest taken by the members of the Association. We have hoped that the few papers presented might be taken up for discussion which in a way might make up for the number of papers we had hoped to receive.

The first is by Mr. E. S. Dawson, Jr., Pharmacy Past and Present.

MR. DAWSON: My only apology in presenting this is the hope that it may arouse your interest in the National Formulary. I read it before the Academy of Medicine in Syracuse, and Dr. Tuthill thought it suitable to be read here. It was prepared for reading to physicians, and without attempting to change the phraseology I will give it to you just as I read it there.

For Paper see Part II.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard this able paper which of course goes to the heart of every druggist in the city. I think it is one which should be freely discussed upon this floor. I notice Mr. Rogers anxious to respond to it, and ask him to give us his views.

MR. ROGERS: This paper, as I understand, was read before a meeting of a medical society. It presents the pharmacist's side of the case in a careful and dispassionate manner. We are only too well aware that within the last fifteen years perhaps there has been a sundering of relations between the physician and pharmacist. Various reasons have been given

for that. We have heard it bandied about that the pharmacist is less reliable than heretofore. I have asked myself and a number of my friends who are connected with the college work how it is that, within the last fifteen years the colleges have been turning out more students than before, their work has been presumably of a higher order, boards of pharmacy have come into existence, and I have asked how, in view of all these things, the standard could be lowered as a profession? There is something very peculiar about the case. I do not admit it but I have heard it discussed by some seeking for more strict enforcement of pharmacy laws and pharmacy examinations, but whatever it be there is no doubt that from some cause physicians have learned to look to other sources for reliability in work. I believe that being prudent, like the rest of us, they have been prejudiced unconsciously to themselves by representatives of the specialty houses, who, in forcing upon physicians the commercial side of the question, have not hesitated to insidiously plant in their minds disturbing elements, doubts and fears concerning pharmacists. This is a presentation of the pharmacist's side of the case to the physicians, and but little can be added to what has been said, but I would like to ask for the other side of the case. Our relations with the physicians are pleasant, and it is a question you cannot always ask the physicians: "What are your relations to pharmacists—to me—to other pharmacists?" I would like to ask Mr. Dawson if the paper met with discussion and he can throw any light on the subject as thrown out at that particular meeting.

MR. DAWSON: Quite a little discussion followed the reading of the paper and I confess that certain things were said that made me feel decidedly uncomfortable. The burden of the complaint was that the pharmacist seemed to be invading the domain of the physician in the matter of counter prescribing, and a few cases were cited, but some seemed to take the sensi-



able view that if there were some pharmacists who would go wrong, so also were there physicians equally culpable. The physicians were certainly, as they put it, going beyond their privileges, they were going too much into pharmacy, and they hoped that the time would come when the physician would leave the matter of pharmacy entirely to the pharmacist and that the physician could work away from his own dispensing. And I might say, by the way, that the paper was started through a discussion which I had with a physician in my store. He looked over a row of bottles from which, perhaps, an ounce, or two, or four ounces, had been prescribed and said, "What do you do with all this stuff here?" I said "We dump it out after a while. You physicians get in a way of being hypnotised by every agent who comes along. He tells you that this or that preparation is so good, you see fit to prescribe a little and that is the end of it. We never get another prescription for it, and the stuff is classed with the 'has beens.'" Then he inquired "What are we going to do about this?" I said "I don't know, unless you physicians will get together and agree to prescribe certain uniform products, and I mentioned to him the formulas of the National Formulary." He said, "That is just what I want to have you bring before our association. We are drifting away from legitimate practice and becoming a lot of lazy physicians who are not employing our brains at all, and we would like to get back to the practice of medicine as it used to be. Possibly a paper from you might have the desired effect. We don't want to encourage so many of these representatives from the manufacturing houses to come and sell us so much more than we know ourselves, and we would like to have you start this, if possible, in the right direction." It was discussed that evening and decided that a committee should be appointed to confer with a committee from our local association, but that committee has not been appointed, and



whether the matter will go any further I cannot say. I do think, however, that it has been the means of getting some of the physicians to work away from these proprietary articles, and prescribe those remedies the formulas for which are published in the National Formulary and to which I directed their attention.

DR. HUESTED: I believe all of us realize the condition of things which exists to-day, with the retail pharmacist and with the physician. I believe that the physician realizes the condition in his profession. This condition did not exist twenty-five or thirty years ago, and, as nearly as I can come to a conclusion, it arises from two things. The first of these is competition. At the present time there is competition in every line of business, and we may say, profession. Competition exists with the physician just as much as it does with the pharmacist, and it is this competition which has, to my mind, brought about the strained relation between the physician and pharmacist. I know of talented physicians at my home who have perfect confidence in the pharmacists, not in every one, because they do not consider every pharmacist equally able and competent. We believe the same thing with reference to physicians. The better class of physicians have, I know, a high regard for the better class of pharmacists, but competition among physicians has brought them to look at things which a few years ago, when there was not so much competition, they did not think of. I believe there was just as much counter prescribing in the past as there is to-day. Nothing was said about it. But the large number of physicians who are turned out of our colleges of medicine every year has produced a superabundance of them, and only recently, at the meeting of the American Medical Association in New Orleans, this very fact that so many physicians were turned out in the United States every year was spoken of as

necessarily producing competition. This competition among physicians has led them to look to matters between the physician and pharmacist and follow a course which, had it not been for this competition, they would not have taken. The other factor in reference to the condition which exists to-day is the large number of new remedies which have made their appearance in the last few years. Read the report of our Committee on New Remedies. Consider the things that are brought up there, and that are brought to the notice of the physician. They have, to a large extent, driven out the old remedies. We know that the older elixirs and ointments are not in use to-day as in the past. It comes about necessarily that these new remedies make a change in the condition of the pharmacist and physician, not only in the legitimate remedies, but a large number of remedies are brought out and brought to the notice of the physician, and this keen competition has compelled him to try them. I believe both pharmacists and physicians are to-day in a period of change, change brought about mainly by these two things, competition between themselves, and the number of new remedies that are brought to their attention day after day and year after year, and they feel as if they must try them. In the past, when new things were brought to the attention of the physician he was very careful about making a trial of them, to-day he does not exercise the care that he did in the past, he tries these things as they are brought on the market, we have a prescription or two for them, they do not do the work that is claimed for them and they are dropped, next day something else comes in, and so he goes from one thing to another. The time will come when there will be a cessation of this conflict that is carried on to-day by the large number of new remedies that are brought out. There will be a sifting, and we shall get down to a stable basis, but until that day comes I cannot see any way to

remedy it. We may call the attention of the physician to these preparations and may succeed in having a little attention paid to them, but the continual drumming of the agents paid to called the attention of the physician to these things, will draw him, and until he has tried all these things, until he has become perfectly satisfied, until he realizes thoroughly that over 75 per cent. of the diseases that man is afflicted with are self-curable and will get well of themselves, until the public realizes that thing, we shall not have a better condition of things. A man does not feel well and goes to a physician. The physician is obliged to prescribe something, for, if he sends him away, with a little advice and no medicine, the patient goes to another physician. Until these things have all been threshed out we will have the same conditions that exist now. I believe, however, that such efforts as have been mentioned by Mr. Dawson in his paper are commendable but I do not believe they will remedy the trouble. I think time alone will correct it, and that it will be accomplished.

MR. HIRSEMAN: After Dr. Husted has so ably and in such detail set forth the very reasons which I would have offered, I can only try to add a few other reasons why there are not so many prescriptions coming to the drug store. We must consider the many fads now existing, which thousands of people employ, and which do not require medicine. If we consider the advertising physicians to-day, who do a mail order business, and I know from personal experience in my own neighborhood that thousands of dollars flow into the pockets of that kind of person, we can see how thousands of dollars slip away from the pharmacist. I do not think pharmacy has degenerated as far as science is concerned. The pharmacist of to-day must be a more scientific man than ever. The enormous production which every year adds to the nomenclature of pharmacy requires greater study, although many of

these things cannot possibly be manufactured by the retail druggist himself. Think of the many elegant preparations which come on the market. He cannot put them up in that shape and must purchase them from the original source. I do think the effort should be made to call the attention of the physicians as much as possible to the excellent preparations that can be made in every pharmacy, and that standards like those of the National Formulary should be advocated as far as possible. I think the Bushwick Association and Kings County are working on this line. It certainly should not be neglected, but as regards the standard of pharmacy to-day, I believe it is getting more and more scientific every year.

DR. ANDERSON: I do not believe it is necessary to go into discussion as to the part the colleges should take in overcoming this difficulty. I do not believe it depends upon the college, but upon the retail druggist himself. The physician is like any other business man, because while he is a professional man he must also be a business man, he has certain duties to perform, consequently he is going to choose the very best means of performing those duties. When a physician is called to a patient and diagnoses the case he then looks for the remedy. He is only human. He looks for the remedy that is obtained most easily, the remedy that will have the desired effect and be most pleasing to the patient. All these things have to be taken into consideration. I believe the cause of the present condition of affairs upon which this paper touches so considerably is that others have been more active than the retail druggist in producing remedies that please physicians better. It is simply a matter of contest between the pharmacist and the manufacturer of specialties. There is no doubt but what there is a great field for the manufacturer of specialties. There is no doubt but what the business into which these manufacturers enter is perfectly legiti-



mate, the salesmen that go around and introduce these remedies are doing a perfectly legitimate business. What is the position of the pharmacist under the present conditions? He has got to do two things. In the first place he has got to produce pharmacopoeial preparations that are of standard strength, that are of good appearance, and that will give the desired effect. In the next place he has got to use as much force in bringing these preparations before the physician as his opponent does. I believe one way of bettering things to-day is the proper preparation of remedies to be used, making them as elegant as possible. It will not do to make up pills and press them all out of shape in a box that is too small for them, nor to dispense prescriptions that might be compounded into a clear solution, with precipitates in it, or a muddy mixture. All these things must be looked after by the pharmacist. That is the reason why many of us claim requirement for higher education. The more remedies a man has to deal with, the more science he has to exercise in keeping these remedies from becoming incompatible in mixture. After he has prepared his preparations of standard strength he must make them popular with the physicians, and I believe the work inaugurated by the Kings County Society and followed up by some other societies is in the right direction. They decided to make up a line of preparations and send to the physicians, or to have them in their drug stores so that physicians could see them, and send out a list of National Formulary preparations to the physicians. In my neighborhood I sent out a number of pamphlets of the National Formulary to physicians. So did others. There was not a retail druggist who sent out those books who did not receive prescriptions. Physicians came into my store with the book in their pockets and asked to see the preparations; they had not heard of them before. So much for our district. Now look around in the offices of



physicians up the State; how many would have a copy of the latest edition of the Formulary? They take what is brought to them, and if the manufacturers of specialties are going to them with specialties the pharmacopoeia is laid aside. I say the salvation of the pharmacists is through their organization (which is the basis of all success), to present to the physicians copies of these books, and I believe it will come very soon. I know it will in Kings county, when the organization will have sent out a man to the physicians to show the preparations and explain them to them. The solution of this whole question is with the pharmacist, and through organization and proper introduction.

MR. BAKST: I believe another reason why the physician is losing confidence in the pharmacist is that the pharmacist as a rule is not what he was twenty years ago: he is not so well educated as he should be. Not until the pharmacist is so well educated that the physician will regard pharmacy as a profession will the conditions improve. I see no chance until we have on our statute books a law requiring the pharmacist to pass a regents' examination. Then and not till then will the conditions change.

DR. TUTHILL: The discussion drawn out by this paper shows what could be accomplished if more interest was taken in this line of work. I have always believed that as much could be learned by observation as could be learned by books. I believe that an interchange of ideas on any subject that might be presented at this meeting would be of great interest to the members of this Association. I move that the paper by Mr. Dawson be received and referred to the Executive Committee with power to publish.

Seconded and carried.

DR. TUTHILL: I have here a paper by Mr. W. A. Dawson,

of Hempstead, N. Y. I will read some excerpts regarding dispensing difficulties.

For Paper see Part II.

DR. TUTHILL: If there is no discussion on the paper I move it be received and referred to the Executive Committee with power to publish in the Proceedings.

Seconded and carried.

The Secretary read the report of the State Board of Pharmacy.

## SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Albany, January 5, 1903.

Thomas Stoddart, Esq., President New York State Pharmaceutical Association:

Dear Sir: Pursuant to Section 192 of Chapter 667 of the Laws of 1900, the State Board of Pharmacy of the State of New York respectfully submits its second annual report as follows:

As required by the law, the several members met in the City of Albany at 12 o'clock noon on January 6th, 1902.

Members were present as follows:

Eastern Section—Messrs. Clarence O. Bigelow, George C. Diekmann and Sidney Faber, of Manhattan Borough, New York City; Albert H. Brundage and William Muir, of Brooklyn Borough, New York City.

Middle Section—Messrs. Charles B. Sears, of Auburn; Judson B. Todd, of Ithaca; Warren L. Bradt, of Albany; George H. Merritt, of Newburgh, and Byron M. Hyde, of Rochester.

Western Section—Messrs. Edgar M. Jewell, of Batavia; Alfred M. Palmer, of Olean; Robert K. Smither, George Reimann and Willis G. Gregory, of Buffalo.

Reports of officers and committees were rendered, communications read, then a recess taken.

After recess, the Board organized by electing officers as follows:

Byron M. Hyde.....	President
Albert H. Brundage.....	First Vice President
Willis G. Gregory.....	Second Vice President
Sidney Faber .....	Secretary-Treasurer

Immediately thereafter, the members from the respective sections organized branches by electing officers as follows:

Eastern Branch—Clarence O. Bigelow, Chairman; Sidney Faber, Secretary-Treasurer.

Middle Branch—Charles B. Sears, Chairman; Warren L. Bradt, Secretary-Treasurer.

Western Branch—Edgar M. Jewell, Chairman; George Reimann, Secretary-Treasurer.

The following committees were appointed:

On Finance—Messrs. Sears, Bigelow and Jewell.

On Inspection, Complaints and Prosecution: Messrs. Faber, Bradt and Reimann.

On Adulterations and Substitutions—Messrs. Dickman, Gregory and Merritt.

On Registration—Messrs. Smither, Muir and Todd.

On Sale of Poisons—Messrs. Brundage, Merritt and Palmer.

### **By-Laws, Rules and Regulations**

There were no particular changes made except in modifying the requirements for the grade of licensed druggist, the Board deeming it advisable to lessen the examination requirements for this grade.

A new rule was adopted in June, 1902, requiring pharmacists and druggists to report to it the name of each new employee within twenty days after such enter their service; the purpose of this rule is to keep the Board informed of the whereabouts of all licensed and unlicensed clerks.

Rules 10, 11 and 12 (regulating the sale of medicines and poisons by permit holders), were also adopted in June, 1902.

The Board has found it necessary to issue a rather large number of permits to general store keepers in country places within which or within three miles of which there are no pharmacies, in order to provide for the needs of the community. In issuing these permits, the Board has made investigations in order to ascertain the reliability and general fitness of the various persons applying for the same, and as far as possible, such permits have been issued to the most suitable persons. Not more than one permit has been issued to any one village or place, and it restricts the sale of drugs or poisons to the person and place named therein.

The sale of dangerous poisons by permit holders, as Chloral Hydrate (the common ingredient of "knock out" drops) and Cocaine and Morphine (which provide the means for the development and maintenance of two of the most pernicious and destructive drug habits) is not permitted by the Board.

### Changes in the Personnel of the Board During the Year 1902

The terms of office of three members, one in each section, expiring in 1903, the following elections occurred:

In the Eastern Section, Mr. Clarence O. Bigelow was elected to succeed himself for a term of five years; in the Middle Section, Mr. Judson B. Todd was elected to succeed himself for a term of five years; in the Western Section, Mr. Samuel A. Grove, of Buffalo, was elected for a term of five years in place of Mr. Robert K. Smither.

Owing to the amendment to the Pharmacy Law, known as Chapter 218 of the Laws of 1902, the election of Board members was not of a uniform character throughout the State. In the Middle and in the Western Section the only qualification required in order to vote is that the voter shall be either a licensed pharmacist or licensed druggist residing in said sections; but in the Eastern Section the amendment requires voters to be not only licensed pharmacists or licensed druggists residing in said section, but also requires them to be members of an incorporated pharmaceutical society which **requires its members to be licensees of the Board.**

The result of this amendment is that the members of the largest pharmaceutical association in the State of New York, the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, numbering over 1,000 active members, are disqualified from the elective franchise, as its charter does **not require** its members to be licensees, but graduates of a recognized College of Pharmacy.

It seems an unfortunate omission in the Pharmacy Law, that citizenship has not been made a requirement for the voting privilege.

The members of the Board of Pharmacy are State officers, and it certainly could not have been the intention of the Legislature to permit aliens to vote for State officers. At the election held in June, 1902, in the Eastern Section for a member of the Board, quite a number of persons presented themselves to vote, who had



barely resided one year in the United States, and of course were not yet citizens; yet under the construction of the amendment they were held to be entitled to vote at said election and cast their ballots.

The Pharmacy Law should be so amended as to provide that only citizen licensees shall be eligible to vote for members of the Board.

In this connection it may be also remarked that another unfortunate omission in the Pharmacy Law is that it contains no provision requiring good moral character as a prerequisite to the granting of a license by the Board.

Owing to this lamentable omission, the Board has been obliged, among other cases, to issue a license to a person who served two terms in State Prison for forgery, and who was also a deserter from the United States Navy.

The omission to require good moral character is evidently an over-sight and should be promptly remedied.

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### Registration of Pharmacies and Drug Stores During 1902

The following table shows the number of pharmacies and drug stores registered, and the number of permits issued during the year:

	Phar'cies	Drug Stores	Gen'l Stores on permits
Eastern Branch .....	2,308	1	0
Middle Branch .....	1,405	8	351
Western Branch .....	397	4	22
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	4,110	13	373

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### Registration of Apprentices

The Board has decided in conformity with the Law, that any qualification less than that represented by a preliminary education equivalent to within one year of graduation at a public grammar school, was insufficient; but it has encountered difficulty in enforcing this requirement in the Eastern Section (chiefly in New York and Brooklyn), owing to the fact that many of the for-



eigners who enter or seek to enter pharmacies in that territory as apprentices, are not only unfamiliar with the English language, but are also unable to present evidence of the required preliminary education in other subjects.

The Board has a proposition under consideration in the effort to remedy this unfortunate state of affairs; it is to place such candidates on probation for a certain period, pending their qualifying and passing a suitable examination.

Registration certificates have been issued to apprentices during the year as follows:

	Males	Females
Eastern Branch .....	117	2
Middle Branch .....	143	7
Western Branch .....	38	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....	298	16

#### Legal Standard of Strength and Purity For Pharmacopoeial Drugs and Preparations

The report of the Committee on Adulterations and Substitutions shows that 377 samples of drugs had been collected for analysis, 357 were analyzed, of which number 135 proved to be of standard and 222 deficient.

As subjoined table shows, most of the samples were collected in the Middle Section; comparatively little work was done in the Western Section owing to the limited funds at the command of the committee, and in the Eastern Section, samples were collected only from those stores in which deficient samples were found last year, with a view to prosecution in case this year's samples be also found to be either inexcusably deficient or adulterated. One case was brought before the court, where there was found a gross adulteration, but owing to illness of the Board's counsel the matter could not be expedited in time to obtain an adjudication in 1902.

**Number of Samples Collected for Analysis**

	Number Collected	Assayed	Found Standard	Deficient
Eastern Branch .....	29	29	20	9
Middle Branch .....	327	327	114	213
Western Branch .....	21	1	1	0
Total .....	377	357	135	222

**Number of Examinations Held During the Year 1902**

New York, 5. Albany, 4. Rochester, 4.  
Brooklyn, 5. Buffalo, 6.

**Meetings Held by the General Board**

Albany, Jan. 6. Elmira, June 23, 24, 25, 26.

**Meetings Held by the Eastern Branch: All at New York**

Ten examination meetings—January 15, February 19, March 19, April 16, May 21, June 18, September 17, October 15, November 19, December 17.

Eleven executive meetings—January 27, March 2, March 6, March 31, May 3, June 2, July 8, September 29, October 27, December 1, December 30.

Three special meetings—May 26, June 17, September 2.

**Meetings Held by the Middle Branch**

Four examination meetings held at Albany—February 19, May 21, September 17, November 19.

Four examination meetings held at Rochester—February 19, May 21, September 17, November 19.

Three executive meetings held at Albany—March 6, May 4, December 30.

One executive meeting held at Rochester—November 20.

One special meeting held at Albany—October 15.

### Meetings Held by the Western Branch

Six examination meetings held at Buffalo—January 15, March 19, April 16, June 18, September 17, November 19.

Eight executive meetings held at Buffalo—January 22, March 26, April 2, April 23, September 26, September 27, November 26, December 23.

One special meeting held at Elmira—June 27.

### Examinations

Very many of the candidates who present themselves for examination by the Board of Pharmacy display not only a woeful ignorance of calligraphy, common orthography and syntax, but also a surprising deficiency in those pharmaceutical methods and procedures which are so essential to genuine success, and are associated with systematic training. The remedy for this would seem to lie in requiring a good college of pharmacy training and education as a prerequisite to Board examination and license eligibility.

After considerable discussion in the Board and a careful review of the matter in the State and local pharmaceutical associations, it has been generally agreed that it is advisable to introduce such a requirement into the Pharmacy Law, and that it should become operative in 1905.

It is confidently believed that such a measure will prove a very potent factor in the elevation of the standard of pharmacy.

The Board has not made any changes in its examinations except in the subject of Practical Pharmacy, in which the practical work is now limited to three operations instead of five as formerly, the three operations and the questions relating thereto, and the actual work thereon constituting 50 per cent. of the rating in said department.

In the requirements for license for the grade of druggist, the general average required was lessened from 75 per cent. to 50 per cent.

As will be seen from the following pages of examination statistics, there had been 855 examinations for the grade of pharmacist, out of which number 373 passed, or an average of 43.61, and there had been 75 examinations for the grade of druggist, out of which number 35 had passed, or an average of 46.66 per cent.

Examination Statistics for 1902

Eastern Branch

	No. of Examinees		Passed		Rejected		Total No.
	Pharm.	Drug	Pharm.	Drug	Pharm.	Drug	
January .....	28	0	4	0	24	0	28
February .....	71	0	26	0	45	0	71
March .....	67	1	36	0	31	1	68
April .....	165	0	114	0	51	0	165
May .....	67	0	36	0	31	0	67
June .....	91	0	36	0	55	0	91
September .....	55	1	27	1	28	0	56
October .....	37	0	14	0	23	0	37
November .....	46	0	0	0	46	0	46
December .....	40	0	8	0	32	0	40
Total .....	667	2	301	1	366	1	669

Middle Branch

February: Albany ..	34	2	15	1	19	1	36
Rochester .....	4	1	1	1	3	0	5
May: Albany .....	20	4	10	1	10	3	24
Rochester .....	11	4	5	0	6	4	15
Sept.: Albany .....	16	1	5	1	11	0	17
Rochester .....	5	4	3	4	2	0	9
Nov.: Albany .....	18	4	8	1	10	3	22
Rochester .....	6	0	1	0	5	0	6
Total .....	114	20	48	9	66	11	134

Western Branch

January .....	7	3	1	2	6	1	10
March .....	16	13	10	5	6	8	29
April .....	11	11	5	7	6	4	22
June .....	19	7	3	2	16	5	26
September .....	11	7	3	4	8	3	18
November .....	10	12	2	5	8	7	22
Total .....	74	53	24	25	50	28	127

**Examination Statistics****Eastern Branch**

	Pharmacist	Druggist
No. of applications for examination: (including some filed in 1901).....	511	2
No. of applications withdrawn.....	10	
No. of licenses granted.....	{ Males 276 Females 25	1
No. of licenses refused.....	{ Males 100 Females 2	
Licenses denied with privilege of further examination.....	{ Males 64 Females 0	
No. of applications from persons failing to appear.....	{ Males 34 Females 0	1
	511	2
No. of individuals examined.....	{ Males 336 Females 25	1
	361	1

No. of persons passing on their 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 examination.  
170 78 34 8 7 2 1 0 1 1 Total, 302

	Pharmacist	Druggist
Average percentage obtained by successful candidates. ....	78.80	70
Percentage of candidates who successfully passed exam....	45.11	100

**Middle Branch**

	Pharmacist	Druggist
No. of applications for examination.....	97	19
No. of licenses granted.....	{ Males 45 Females 5	10 0
No. of licenses refused.....	{ Males 49 Females 0	9 0
Licenses denied with privilege of further examination.....	{ Males 52 Females 2	12 0
No. of applications from persons failing to appear.....	{ Males 2 Females 0	0 0



No. of individuals examined.....	{	Males	118	21
		Females	70	0
		Totals	125	21
<hr/>				
No. of persons passing on their	1	2	3	4 examination
	35	18	4	3 Total 60.

	Pharmacist	Druggist
Average percentage obtained by successful candidates.....	76.10	72.30
Percentage of candidates who suc- cessfully passed exam. ....	52.66	52.60

**Western Branch**

		Pharmacist	Druggist
No. of applications for examination.....		74	53
<hr/>			
No. of licenses granted.....	{	Males 21	28
		Females 3	0
No. of licenses refused.....	{	Males 31	23
		Females 3	0
Licenses denied with privilege of further examination.....	{	Males 15	2
		Females 1	0
<hr/>			
No of individuals examined .....	{	Males 44	32
		Females 5	0

No. of persons passing on their	1	2	3	4	examination.		
	30	16	5	1	Total 52.		
						Pharmacist	Druggist
Average percentage obtained by successful candidates.....						80.87	73.75
Percentage of candidates who successfully passed examination.....						48.	87.50

# Report of Committee on Inspections, Complaints and Prosecution for the Year 1902

## Number of Stores Inspected

Eastern Branch.....	1837	
Middle Branch.....	3389—	(1203 pharmacies and 2186
Western Branch.....	39	general stores in 919 cities
Total	5265	and villages.)

## Number of Samples Collected

	Collected	Assayed	Found Standard	Deficient
Eastern Branch.....	29	29	20	9
Middle Branch.....	327	327	114	213
Western Branch.....	21	1	1	0
	<hr/> 377	<hr/> 357	<hr/> 135	<hr/> 222

## Prosecutions

### Criminal Prosecutions

	Convictions	Acquittals	Pending	Fines Collected
Eastern Branch.....	46	17	19	\$1130.00
Middle Branch.....	1	1	0	
Western Branch.....	0	0	0	

### Civil Prosecutions

Eastern Branch.....	0	0	59	
Middle Branch.....	1	0	0	\$25.00
Western Branch.....	2	0	1	175.00

## Cases Settled out of Court

	Pharmacists	Other Dealers	
Eastern Branch.....	2	15	\$395.00
Middle Branch.....	11 (\$400)	28 (\$1000)	1400.00
Western Branch.....	7	2	375.00
			<hr/>
			Total 3500.00

## All-State Licenses Issued in Lieu of Certificate of Former Boards

Issued on	Eastern		Middle		Western	
	Pharm.	Drug	Pharm.	Drug	Pharm.	Drug
N. Y. City licenses.....	127	0	7	0	1	0
Kings Co.       “	46	3	0	0	0	0
Erie Co.       “	1	0	0	0	13	5
Former state   “	29	2	146	5	16	1
	<hr/> 203	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 153	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 6

## Relations Between the Several Branches

The several branches of the Board continue to work most harmoniously together, each endeavoring to stimulate and sustain the efforts of the other.

A bond of fraternal sympathy among the various members seems to have been engendered by the common effort to most faithfully fulfill the obligations and responsibilities of their office, irrespective of the difficulties and adverse criticisms encountered. This feeling and condition must not only insure a higher respect for the functions of the Board, but also inure to the advancement of pharmacy and invite the voluntary support and active co-operation of pharmacists at large.

The members of the board feel gratified that Mr. Clarence O. Bigelow has been re-elected. His large experience in financial matters, and his thorough knowledge of all pharmaceutical subjects have made his services of inestimable value to the Board.

Mr. Judson B. Todd, appointed by President Smither in October, 1901, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. Clitherow Smith, was elected in June, 1902, at Elmira, to serve for the full term of five years. He has discharged the duties of his office so faithfully and well that his re-election was an assured fact and merely a matter of formality.

Mr. Samuel A. Grove, the new member from Buffalo, is an earnest, active pharmacist, and possessed of exceptional business talent.

In the retirement of Mr. Smither the Board feels that it has lost one of its most brilliant members; one, on whom no task imposed was too great.

In the difficult matter of the primary organization of the Board and the establishment of by-laws, rules and procedures to govern its future acts and to expedite the discharge of its functions, his large experience, ready and accurate knowledge, tact and comprehensive appreciation of needs and conditions, proved invaluable.

Though he may be absent, his work lives after him and will keep green his memory in the appreciative remembrance of his former associates.

### Compensation of the Members of the Board

In addition to the formal meetings of the General Board and its branches and committees, the business of their office has taken more or less of the members' time nearly every day in the year.

The amount of compensation allowed, as compared with the work performed, plainly indicates that it is the intent of the law that it shall be the interest in public health and the elevation and advancement of pharmacy rather than any pecuniary remuneration which is to be the incentive of the members towards a painstaking performance of duty.

The following table shows the number of days served by each member in attending to the work of the Board and its branches:

NAME	Gen'l Board	Branch East'n	Branch Middle	Branch West'n	Total Days	Days Chgd	Per Diems Allowed
C. O. Bigelow.....	7	53			60	30	30
Geo. C. Diekman.....	6	60			66	30	30
A. H. Brundage.....	6	50			56	30	30
William Muir.....	7	52			59	30	30
Sidney Faber, gen'l and branch sec'y.	Continuous 6						Salary only
Chas. B. Sears.....	6		44		50	30	30
Byron M. Hyde.....	7		43		50	30	30
Geo. H. Merritt.....	6		39		45	30	30
Judson B. Todd.....	6		38		44	30	30
Warren L. Bradt, branch secretary.	Continuous 6						and 30 salary
A. M. Palmer.....	6			35	41	30	30
W. G. Gregory.....	6			40	46	30	30
R. K. Smither.....	7			40	47	30	30
E. M. Jewell.....	6			32	38	30	30
Geo. Reimann, branch secretary.	6 Continuous					30	30 and salary

**Financial Statement for the Branches for the Year 1902.**

**Receipts**

	Eastern Branch	Middle Branch	Western Branch
Examination fees .....	\$4,930.00	\$1,065.00	\$720.00
Pharmacy registrations .....	4,616.00	2,810.00	796.00
Drug store registrations.....	2.00	16.00	8.00
Permits under the law.....	.....	1,755.00	120.00
Apprentice registrations .....	59.50	75.00	22.50
Exchange of licenses.....	208.00	158.00	36.00
Substitute certificates .....	16.50	18.00	6.00
Duplicate certificates .....	2.00	.....	.....
Engrossing certificates .....	103.00	71.50	17.50
Fines collected .....	1,525.00	1,425.00	550.00
Surplus from 1901.....	830.25	.....	.....
Total .....	\$12,292.25	\$7,393.50	\$2,276.00

**Expenditures**

N. Y. College of Pharmacy.....	\$893.00	.....	.....
Brooklyn College of Pharmacy..	587.00	.....	.....
Secretary's salary .....	1,000.00	\$600.00	\$400.00
Inspectors' salaries .....	2,340.10	985.00	161.60
Inspectors' expenses .....	511.98	1,907.52	.....
Rent or storage.....	.....	30.00	60.00
Secretary's surety bond.....	10.00	10.00	10.00
Per-diems paid to four members	475.00	.....	.....
Per-diems paid to five members.	.....	500.00	545.00
Members travelling and hotel ex- penses .....	50.85	634.08	135.10
Legal expenses .....	871.11	230.50	240.00
Postage .....	200.35	200.32	40.50
Office and general expenses.....	342.45	377.66	115.84
Office assistants .....	600.00	490.00	.....
Printing and stationery.....	.....	23.75	.....
Returned fees .....	130.00	60.00	32.00
Quota to General Board.....	2,700.00	967.67	250.00
Deficit of 1901.....	.....	490.61	923.54
Total .....	\$10,711.84	\$7,507.11	\$2,913.58
Surplus .....	\$ 1,580.41	.....	.....
Deficiency .....	.....	113.61	637.58



**Financial Statement of the State Board of Pharmacy of the State  
of New York for the Year Ending December 31st, 1902**

**Receipts**

Balance from 1901.....	\$ 44.94
Quota received from Eastern Branch.....	2,700.00
Quota received from Middle Branch.....	967.67
Quota received from Western Branch.....	250.00
Total .....	<hr/> \$3,962.61

**Expenditures**

Postage for the year.....	\$125.30
Engrossing certificates .....	226.00
Legal services .....	385.00
Secretary's salary .....	500.00
Stationery and printing (which includes office supplies, stationery, printing of certificates and applications of all kinds and printing examination ques- tions) .....	713.67

**Per Diems Drawn by Members**

C. O. Bigelow.....	\$30.00
George C. Diekman.....	20.00
A. H. Brundage.....	35.00
William Muir .....	40.00
Sidney Faber.....	00.00
Charles B. Sears.....	40.00
B. M. Hyde.....	60.00
George H. Merritt.....	45.00
W. L. Bradt.....	30.00
J. B. Todd.....	40.00
A. M. Palmer.....	50.00
W. G. Gregory.....	45.00
E. M. Jewell.....	80.00
R. K. Smither.....	45.00
George Reimann.....	25.00
	<hr/> 585.00

### Members Traveling and Hotel Expenses

C. O. Bigelow.....	\$ 30.05	
George C. Diekman.....	41.65	
A. H. Brundage.....	39.50	
William Muir.....	78.20	
Sidney Faber .....	40.30	
Charles B. Sears.....	49.75	
B. M. Hyde.....	79.00	
George H. Merritt.....	46.82	
W. L. Bradt.....	66.50	
J. B. Todd.....	47.00	
E. M. Jewell.....	104.54	
George Reimann .....	47.60	
W. G. Gregory.....	45.40	
R. K. Smither.....	45.40	
A. M. Palmer.....	59.40	
	<hr/>	\$ 821.11
N. Y. State Pharmaceutical Association for publication in proceedings, 1901 and 1902 .....		300.00
General expenses.....		111.84
		<hr/>
		\$3,767.92 \$3,767.92
Cash balance on hand December 31st, 1902.....	\$	194.69

A retrospect of the work performed by the Board during the year past would seem to emphasize the conclusion that the status of pharmacy has been placed upon a higher plane, and is better than ever before; the inspection of pharmacies and drug stores throughout the state have indicated that there is a far more general and stricter observance of the law in all its various requirements than at any time since the Board was first organized.

Pharmacists in general seem to more fully realize that the province and purpose of the Board is not persecution, but protection of the public health and that to the law-abiding it is a champion and promoter, but to the law-breaking, a constant and uncompromising menace.

This is as it should be, for through the loyalty and support of the pharmacists at large must the Board hope to rise to that high degree of efficiency and serviceability to which it aspires.

The report of the State Board of Pharmacy of the State of New York is hereby respectfully submitted.

BYRON M. HYDE, President.

SIDNEY FABER, Secretary-Treasurer.

MR. HITCHCOCK: I move that it be referred to the Committee on President's Address.

MR. MUIR: I move that the report be received, its recommendations referred to the Committee on President's Address and that the report be printed in the Proceedings provided the Board pay for the same in the amount of \$150 as has been their custom.

MR. HITCHCOCK: I accept Mr. Muir's amendment.  
Carried.

MR. MUIR: At this meeting we are prepared for the prerequisite clause, and I think there should be a time set so that every member of this Association may know when it is to be discussed. I therefore name to-morrow morning at the first possible hour, or any time during the first sitting to-morrow, for its discussion.

Seconded. Carried.

Adjournment taken until Wednesday morning.

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### THIRD SITTING

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1903.

The third sitting was called to order by the President at 10:10 a. m.

The Secretary read the minutes of the second sitting, which were approved.

The Executive Committee proposed the names of five applicants for membership whose names had been duly posted, and on motion the Secretary cast one affirmative ballot for their election.

The Executive Committee presented the names of seventeen additional applicants, which were ordered to take the usual course.

Dr. Anderson read the report of the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, which on motion was received and referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

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## REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Utica, N. Y., June 15th, 1903.

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:

The fiftieth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order at 3:25 p. m., Monday, September 8th, 1902, in the convention hall of the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, Pa., by President Henry W. Whelpley, of St. Louis.

Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge welcomed the Association to the city of Philadelphia in an eloquent and cordial address.

Mr. M. N. Kline extended the greetings of the wholesale trade, and Mr. Warren H. Poley those of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists.

Responses were made by members of the Association from different sections of the country: Mr. William E. Alpers, of New York, spoke for the East. Mr. E. G. Eberle, of Dallas, Texas, for the Southwest, and Mr. William A. Frost, of St. Paul, Minn., for the Northwest.

All of the addresses of welcome and responses were made in a most cordial and happy manner, and were received with marked approval.

One of the most interesting and impressive instances of the opening exercises was the gathering of ex-presidents of the Association upon the rostrum.

The secretary read the list of living ex-presidents and fifteen of the twenty-one named took seats upon the platform, presenting a picture that will long be remembered by those who were privileged to witness it.

President Whelpley then delivered a strong, interesting and instructive address, reviewing the work of the Association since its inception, and dealing at length with the various subjects that affect pharmacy.

He stated that the membership of the Association at the close of 1901 was 1,219; nearly every state and territory and some foreign countries being represented.

It is gratifying to note that our state contributes 149 members, this being larger than any other state in the union.

The Committee on Credentials gave the names of 82 organizations that were represented by delegates, and in response to the invitation of President Whelpley a number of interesting addresses were made.

Cablegrams extending congratulations and best wishes were received from the British Pharmacopoeia Committee, Irish Pharmaceutical Society, Representatives of British Pharmacy, Mr. E. M. Holmes of London, England, and Mr. George J. Seabury, Karlsbad, Germany.

Much enthusiasm was aroused by the announcement of 194 applications for membership.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston, Mass., gave the total receipts from July 1st, 1901, to July 1st, 1902, as \$8,702.17, and the total disbursements as \$7,161.76, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,540.41.

The general secretary, Mr. Charles Caspari, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., gave a complete report of the work of his office, and the business transacted by the council was reviewed by the secretary, Mr. George W. Kennedy, of Pottsville, Pa.

Each committee gave a full report on matters referred to it.

The Committee on National Legislation succeeded in defeating the only bill presented which affected pharmacy, it was entitled a "Bill to regulate the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia," and contained provisions that would operate to the disadvantage of the retail druggist.

The committee reported active work in the interest of the pharmacists of the Marine Hospital service.



During the discussion on this report Mr. Helfman called attention to the fact that President Roosevelt had signed a bill making it a Federal law which provides that no retail druggist shall sell vaccine virus or antitoxin after the date stamped on it by the maker.

The meetings of the different sections, such as the section on Scientific Papers, section on Pharmaceutical Education and Legislation, section on Commercial Interests and section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing were made unusually interesting by the presentation of special subjects for this occasion, and while the value of these meetings should not be underestimated it must be conceded that the meeting that impressed all most deeply was the Golden Jubilee meeting held in the Museum Hall of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on Thursday afternoon, September 11th. The large hall was crowded with a representative body of ladies and gentlemen, and all seemed deeply impressed with the importance of the occasion.

The exercises which consisted chiefly of addresses by the older and more prominent members of the Association were conducted in a most appropriate manner.

Much disappointment was felt at the unavoidable absence of Dr. Frederick Hoffman, of Berlin, who had accepted an invitation to act as honorary president, but after crossing the ocean to do so was compelled through illness to retrace his steps.

The feeling of disappointment, however, was somewhat relieved by the presentation of the address Dr. Hoffman had prepared. General Secretary Charles Caspari, Jr., read the same with much force and feeling, and the manner in which the doctor described the early days of pharmacy, and traced the work of the American Pharmaceutical Association through fifty years of activity, made a lasting impression upon all.

In fact every subject considered and every word spoken during this meeting seemed to sink deeply into the mind and heart of every one present, and all went away strengthened in their devotion to the cause, their love for their profession, and their interest in the American Pharmaceutical Association.

An interesting feature of the semi-centennial meeting, and one which attracted much attention was the exhibits in Horticultural Hall.

These gave a practical and true illustration of the progress of pharmacy, for the Committee on Exhibits had secured many old relics in the form of mortars and pestles, counter scales, prescription scales, shelf bottles, distilling apparatus, weights, measures, thermometers, microscopes, show bottles, books, certificates, diplomas, photos, etc.

A portion of the first drug store established in Philadelphia, set in its original position, added to the completeness of the collection. In direct contrast with these could be seen modern utensils, fittings, books, etc., and a most elaborate exhibition of crude drugs, fine chemicals, pharmaceutical and other products.

Too much praise cannot be given to those who arranged and assisted in carrying out the programme of entertainment, for it was complete and thoroughly enjoyed by all. The old historic city of Philadelphia has many attractions for visitors at any time, and in addition to making these points of interest the local committee provided a delightful drive, banquet, trip to Atlantic City and other entertainment which resulted in one round of pleasure, and it is a fact that the hospitality of our Philadelphia friends was a strong factor in making the fiftieth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association the most largely attended, successful and enjoyable in its history.

In conclusion we desire to emphasize the fact that while New York State has the largest membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association it is not near what it should be, and as other states are gaining rapidly we need additions in order to maintain our position.

The proceedings of the Association are handsomely bound, contain records and valuable matter which should be in the possession of every pharmacist, make a valuable addition to one's library, and exceed in value the amount of the annual dues, and we believe the members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association will never regret the act if they become active members and supporters of that old and valuable organization, the American Pharmaceutical Association.

THOMAS STODDART,  
CLAY W. HOLMES,  
ALFRED B. HUESTED,  
CASWELL A. MAYO,  
WILLIAM C. ANDERSON.

Chairman Haddad of the Committee on Credentials reported as follows:

Your Committee on Credentials finds that the following delegates are entitled to recognition by this Association, viz:

Albany Drug Club: Dr. A. B. Husted, Edwin Hutman, Edward Loeb, W. E. Masten, H. W. Warner; President John P. Failing, honorary delegate.

Alumni Association, Brooklyn College of Pharmacy: William C. Anderson, F. P. Tuthill, W. Weygandt.

Alumni Association, College of Pharmacy of the City of New York: Gordon L. Hager, George C. Diekman, M. D.; Arthur C. Searles, Harry B. Ferguson, Phar. D.; Sidney Faber.

Association of the State Service Apothecaries: John Ballagh, Robert A. Sloss.

Bushwick Pharmaceutical Association: O. C. Kleine, Jr., Joseph Koob, A. C. Severin.

Chemung County Pharmaceutical Association: Clifford H. Calkins, Edgar L. Mayo.

College of Pharmacy of the City of New York: Clarence O. Bigelow, Chairman; George C. Diekman, M. D.; Harry B. Ferguson, Phar. D.; Saleem F. Haddad, L. F. W. Seifert.

Delaware County Retail Druggists' Association: Edwin L. Guild.

Drug Clerks' Circle, New York City: Joseph R. Beck, Louis B. Epstein, Dr. Joseph Kahn.

Erie County Pharmaceutical Association: Dr. W. G. Gregory, S. A. Grove, P. M. Lockie, Oscar Rydstrom.

German Apothecaries' Society of the City of New York: John M. Fisher, Oscar Goldmann, Felix Hirseman, George Hoffmann, Henry Amhof.

Greater New York Pharmaceutical Society: Albert W. Firmin, Dr. A. L. Goldwater, Dr. William J. Robinson.

Kings County Pharmaceutical Society: W. C. Anderson, William Muir, H. W. Schimpf.

The Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association: Otto Boeddiker, G. H. Hitchcock, A. C. Searles, S. V. B. Swann, chairman; C. H. White.

New York Retail Druggists' Association: Abraham Bakst, Samuel Bernstein, Matthew Bregovsky, Peter Diamond, William J. Larkin, Barney Mishking, Joseph Weinstein.

Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association: Albert H. Brundage, M. D.

Syracuse Druggists' Association: T. W. Dalton, William Muench, E. L. Weston.

Tompkins County Druggists' Association: John T. Egbert.

Westchester County Pharmaceutical Association: James T. Lawrie.

New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association: James Foulke, Jersey City; John C. Gallagher, Jersey City; E. A. Sayre, New York; L. L. Staehle, Newark.

Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association: H. C. Porter, Towanda, Professor J. P. Remington, Philadelphia; D. J. Thomas, Scranton.

On motion of Dr. Husted the report was received and referred to the Executive Committee, and the delegates present were given the privilege of the floor.

MR. SCHIMPF: For the Kings County Association I have only to say that I thank you for our reception.

DR. TUTHILL,—For the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy: It is always a great pleasure to me to extend the greeting and right hand of good fellowship to the Association from the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. As one of the youngest colleges and one of the youngest associations in New York, we realize that in numbers we may be small, but so far as enthusiasm goes, or our willingness to contribute anything which would assist the State Association, or would be to the advantage of pharmacy or pharmacists, you can depend on the delegation from the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

MR. SLOSS,—For the Association of State Service Apothecaries:—We are not a very large association—we hope to be larger in the future. Our object is to benefit the pharmacists in the public institutions of the State, both socially and professionally, and while we have not accomplished much so far



we hope to do more in the future, especially as we hope for the support of the State Association in the movement now under way.

MR. GALLAGHER,—For the New Jersey State Association: This is not my first visit to the New York State Association and I do not feel like a stranger, and as you have a long list of delegates to be called on, and much business to do, judging by the amount of work done yesterday, I do not intend to take up much of your time. I extend the fraternal greeting of the New Jersey Association, and add the hope that the friendly relations which exist between the Associations will continue for many years to come.

MR. E. L. MAYO,—For the Chemung County Association: Chemung County sends greeting to the State Association. We are still alive as an Association and wish to thank you for the many marks of appreciation extended to us last summer, which we remember with much pleasure.

THE SECRETARY: I have received a telegram from Prof. Remington representing the Pennsylvania State Association, stating his regret that he was unable to be present here, and I replied in the name of the Association expressing our regret that he could not be with us.

MR. DIAMOND,—Representing the New York Retail Druggists' Association: I am glad to extend to you and to those delegates here assembled with you the greetings of our Association. We hope in the near future to be able to reciprocate fully all the courtesies of the past. For myself, I am glad to be with you. This Association, it seems to me, has done more work during the last two years than the combined forces of all the other associations for many and many a year. Still, there is a great deal of work to be done yet, and I hope that our deliberations will result in placing the pharmaceutical profession on such a basis that all the mud throwing at us by the press, physicians and others may be done away.



MR. HUTMAN: Though the Albany Drug Club is young, it is a hustling Association, and we extend our best wishes.

MR. LAWRIE: Westchester County trusts that the meeting will be harmonious, and that the measures taken here will pilot the Association to better success. I am proud to call your attention to the Association we have in our county, where full prices are maintained.

MR. KLEINE,—For the Bushwick Association: I extend the greeting of the Bushwick Association, and trust that the efforts of the New York State Association in behalf of our Association may be crowned with success.

MR. EPSTEIN,—For the Drug Clerks' Circle of New York City: Mr. President and Members: I must say that it is my second visit as a delegate, and the courtesy extended to us last year by the members of the convention has been appreciated by our circle. The condition in 1899 forced us to organize the drug clerks in New York. We have organized as far as we could, indeed, I may say that we have practically perfected our organization, and that is an important factor when work is to be done. We have proved that as delegates to the convention by the courtesies extended to us. The convention recognized us as an organization. In due time we hope to give you the better showing of our work toward the one great aim, the elevating of pharmacy till it is recognized by all as one of the professions.

MR. MUENCH,—For the Syracuse Druggists' Association: Mr. President, officers and members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, it gives me great pleasure, indeed, to be selected as one of the delegates to this honored body. I assure you that the estimation of the New York State Association is increasing in the minds of the Syracuse druggists from year to year. Where formerly we would find men saying that the State Association was of no benefit to us, to-day

we find them all united in saying that it is a great help to the druggists. I can assure you that this organization has the best wishes of every druggist in the city of Syracuse, and that the members personally, and the organization of Syracuse, will continually assist the State Association in all their efforts to elevate pharmacy, and especially in the legislative body at Albany to gain the successes that they are striving for. The Syracuse Druggists' Association in every instance has sent their President, Mr. Thorpe, to that legislative body, and I believe the New York State Legislative Committee will give him due credit for his share in the efforts and successes that have been gained this last winter. I thank you for your attention, and trust that we may have a harmonious session, and that great benefit and credit may come to us.

MR. SWANN: The Manhattan Association sends greeting, and wishes that this may be not only the most largely attended session in the history of the organization, but the most harmonious.

MR. HIRSEMAN,—For the German Apothecaries Society of New York: Mr. President and members of the New York State Association, the German Apothecaries' Society is always proud to send its delegation and quota of members to the council of this State organization. We recognize in it that power which wields the fate of pharmacy in this State. We cannot get along without throwing our weight on the State Association. Go up to Albany and announce that you are coming there from some local association and they will give you a cold hand, but tell them that you represent the New York State Association and you will find that they take off their hats, and want to take off their heads too, sometimes. We are glad that the organization is growing and making history. Observe how in the past few years, since we have entered the legislative field, we have increased our membership from year to year. I

have no doubt this progress will continue under the able leadership of the coming president, and that within ten years the majority of the druggists of the State of New York will be affiliated with this body.

MR. BIGELOW: The New York College of Pharmacy, the oldest teaching college in the State, sends greeting to this Association. The College of Pharmacy has a very deep interest in the welfare of this Association, and, at its inception, and during its early struggles, the college furnished its first president, and many others who were closely identified with the affairs of the Association. At the present time our President is in Europe, and the Dean of the institution is called away, and expresses sincere regret that he cannot attend this year. But the College is well represented and also its child, the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association.

MR. SEARLES: I believe there is an opportunity offered me by your Association just now, and I will take advantage of it for what I call the child of the New York College of Pharmacy, the Alumni Association. In all associations of that kind the Alumni Association is, in a sense, the back bone. As this seems to be the occasion for throwing bouquets, I will try to say the proper thing to represent the good wishes of the Alumni Association. We think that we are auxiliary to the State Association, and I desire the officers and members to feel that we are heart and soul with you in any pharmaceutical work to be done in the State. I would also, as a delegate of the Manhattan Association, say that in your deliberations for the future and your selection of a place of meeting next year, we desire to extend the courtesy of the Manhattan Association to this body, and ask them if they will accept our invitation to hold the next meeting in the city of New York.

Mr. Thorpe read the following report of the Committee on

the President's Address and the resolution affecting the sale of Cocaine:

"The committee, to which was referred the President's address, has carefully considered the same and most heartily approves the recommendation that this Association pass a vote of thanks to the "Druggists' Circular," for its special edition directed against the Bostwick-Dowling bill when it was before the Governor, also to the other pharmaceutical papers for all their efforts to defeat measures that were detrimental to the profession. It also approves the recommendation that a vote of thanks be extended to Warren L. Bradt, for his very efficient work with the legislation affecting the liquor license for the pharmacists of the state, and recommends that the Executive Committee reimburse him for his outlay in their behalf. It approves the recommendation for the reduction of the tax on alcohol, and directing the secretary to communicate the same to the other State Associations, requesting similar action, and that notices be also sent to members of Congress from this state. It recommends that the resolution affecting the sale of cocaine and its salts, and cocaine compounds be referred to the Legislative Committee for such action as it may deem advisable.

ALFRED B. HUESTED, Chairman,  
GEORGE E. THORPE, Secretary,  
A. S. VAN WINKLE,  
OSCAR GOLDMANN,  
C. O. BIGELOW,

Upon motion the report was adopted.

MR. ROGERS: At this time and in view of a misunderstanding that has arisen through the fact that the Pharmacy Board held a session yesterday at the same time that this Association was convened, I would suggest the propriety of the Board of Pharmacy endeavoring to so arrange this work that the members of the Board may be at the meetings of this Association. They are among our most valued and active members. Their work is liable to touch our proceedings at all points and in view of this, I trust that the members of the Board will take



kindly the suggestions that they try to arrange their sessions so as to be present at the regular meetings of the Association.

DR. BRUNDAGE: Our desire to attend this meeting is as great as Mr. Rogers' can possibly be. We are heartily interested in all the proceedings, but we found yesterday that the mass of business with which we had to deal was such that we were unable to present ourselves here and participate in the proceedings of the Association. Our anxiety to be here can only be understood by those who were present. If it is agreeable, I will present a report from the Board to the Association.

THE PRESIDENT: We will be very pleased to hear that report. I understand it is a supplementary report from the first day of January down to the present time.

DR. BRUNDAGE: This report is to inform the Association of the progress of our work and is a digest of the proceedings of the Board from January 5th, to June 1st, 1903.

THE PRESIDENT: You have listened to the report which has been made by the President of the Board of Pharmacy, which report as I should judge from the chair is a report of what is being done at the present time and should not be incorporated in our proceedings of this year, because the report must come to us the first day of January or soon thereafter, so I take it that this report is complimentary.

MR. SEARLES: I rise to a question of information. Some time last winter it came to our knowledge that the State Board of Pharmacy had been in the habit of omitting from their examinations all questions in relation to Chemistry. This coming to the knowledge of the Manhattan Association here we took up the subject and sent a communication to the President of the Board of Pharmacy respectfully making a protest against that custom and asking if some action could not be taken so that chemistry should receive its proper recognition to show the education of the applicant. I do not find anything



in this report referring to the same. I desire to ask if that protest was received and any action taken.

DR. BRUNDAGE: The Board of Pharmacy is not yet through its deliberations and that matter will come before it to-day.

THE PRESIDENT: That is just as the chair understands it and that this is simply a preliminary matter, a complimentary report to this Association.

THE PRESIDENT: It is moved that the same be received without printing.

Carried.

THE SECRETARY: I referred some time ago to the telegram received from Prof. J. P. Remington, and in reply to that telegram I sent the regrets of the Association at his inability to appear.

MR. BIGELOW: I move that the action be approved.

Carried.

THE SECRETARY: I have also a telegram from the Secretary of the Connecticut Association:—"Fraternal greetings and best wishes for a successful meeting."

I responded in a similar vein.

MR. BIGELOW: I move the same action.

Carried.

THE SECRETARY: I have also a communication from the Association of State Service Apothecaries:—

To the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Thomas Stoddart, President:

We the pharmacists in the civil service of the State of New York respectfully ask that the Association lend their influence for the improvement of the status of the pharmacists connected with the State institutions. With but few exceptions the pharmacist is paid the lowest salary in the competitive class, and is not recognized as befits his professional and social standing. While the physicians in all cases are officers, and in most cases are provided with fine quarters and maintenance, the pharmacist in no case is an officer, and in most positions is furnished with the same quar-

ters and maintenance that is given the unskilled workmen. The pharmacist before appointment is required to be a licensed pharmacist of the State of New York, and to pass an examination consisting of questions relating to his professional qualifications. With an improved standing the service would attract a superior class of pharmacists, which would not only reflect honor upon the State but also upon the profession of pharmacy. While in our financial standing we should at least equal that of a skilled mechanic. We also believe that we should be recognized by position considering the responsibility imposed upon us.

Respectfully submitted,

The Association of the State Service Apothecaries,

ROBERT A. SLOSS, Secretary.

BURT E. NELSON, President.

THE PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure with this communication?

MR. EPSTEIN: I move that it be received and referred to the Executive Committee.

MR. MUIR: I move to amend that a special committee be appointed to report. The trouble with the Executive Committee, with all due respect to the gentlemen on that committee, is that they are all from different sections of the State, and therefore, it ought to be some committee who are a little close to Albany to do something and report at the next meeting.

MR. KEENAN: I would like to second the motion. It is extremely gratifying to have the Apothecaries in the State service move to improve their position and rank in the service. Having been in the service of the State Government myself as an apothecary, I can heartily sympathize, and I think it would be well to appoint a special committee to investigate the avenues for improvement and report back next year.

THE PRESIDENT: The chair understands that this is to be received and referred to the special committee.

MR. HIRSEMAN: This is not a new matter. I know that when I had the honor to be president of this Association, I

specially recommended that action be taken, and the committee on the President's Address endorsed that recommendation, but no special action has been taken since. It is my opinion that the gentlemen in the employ of the State ought certainly to occupy a better position than they do and I think it is the duty of this Association to put all the force and aid into this improvement we possibly can. I heartily endorse the motion looking toward the appointment of such committee with instruction, if possible, to prevail upon some legislator to draw a law adequate to the improvement of the conditions of the State Service Apothecaries.

THE PRESIDENT: You understand the motion that this communication be received and referred to a special committee with power.

Motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the pre-requisite clause.

DR. HUESTED: In consideration of the short time which must elapse before this sitting should adjourn, I move that the consideration of the pre-requisite clause be made a special order for this afternoon's sitting, coming up first after the reading of the Secretary's minutes.

Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT: When we called upon delegates this morning, our delegate at the Connecticut Association, Dr. Brundage, was not present, but as he is here now, I will call upon him for his report.

DR. BRUNDAGE: The meeting occurred so closely in conjunction with that of our Association it was impossible to attend said meeting. The annual meeting of the Connecticut Association is now in session. Last year's meeting occurred at about the same time. I wrote to the secretary of the Association expressing in behalf of the New York State Association and practi-

cally all your delegates who were Mr. Bradt and Dr. Goldwater, besides myself, expressed our best wishes for a successful and pleasant meeting, and the felicitations of the Association upon the advance in pharmacy in that State, largely through legislative measures. They have had great difficulties to deal with from a legislative standpoint. Bills have been introduced which have given them great difficulty but they have been remarkably successful in dealing with the issues that arose, and I expressed the congratulations of this Association upon such an achievement, and in return received a very nice letter. Therefore, with your permission I report the continued interest of the Connecticut Association and that our interests continue to be identified with theirs by such expression through your delegates.

THE PRESIDENT: The Committee on Credentials reported a number of organizations whose delegates were not present at that time. If they are here now we would gladly call upon them.

DR. GREGORY: I did not anticipate being called upon, but I am always ready to speak for Erie county. Erie county is usually heard from. We present our most cordial greeting. We have all kinds of hopes for the meeting, among others that there will be enough differences of opinion to make it interesting, but also enough of that good sense for which our Association is noted, to make right decisions upon all questions that come before us. The Erie County Association is glad to acknowledge itself as a child of the New York State Association and is always glad to pay its respects to its parent.

On motion adjournment was taken until two o'clock.



#### FOURTH SITTING

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WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 9, 1903.

The President called the Association to order at 2:50 o'clock.

The Secretary read the minutes of the third sitting, which were approved.

On motion of Dr. Husted seventeen applicants whose names had been posted at the preceding sitting were elected by one ballot.

The Executive Committee reported twenty-seven applications for membership, which were ordered to take the usual course.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the matter which was laid over, the pre-requisite clause, which is now before the convention.

A MEMBER: I believe you appointed a committee on this subject last year.

THE PRESIDENT: It strikes me that this matter was referred to the Committee on Legislation. I would say, as chairman of the Committee on Legislation, that we have had so much legislation, so many sessions and so much to attend to, that it was utterly impossible for the committee to take this matter under consideration. As I understand it, we were to counsel with representatives from the Board of Pharmacy and members of the Board of Regents.

MR. MUIR: I think that at a former meeting it was agreed that in 1905 we would all agree on the college diploma as a legal pre-requisite to examination, and regents' counts as a pre-requisite to entrance to the college, and as an amendment to the law will have to pass the Legislature in 1904, I move that a special committee be appointed to draft a bill embodying these points, to be submitted and sent to the Legislative Committee before the first of January, for the Legislative Committee to



introduce such a resolution to be passed at the next session of the Legislature. That is about what is wanted, I believe, and to relieve the Legislative Committee from doing the entire work, I think it would be better to have a special committee appointed by the President to prepare the bill and give it to the Legislative Committee to introduce and pass. While a Legislative Committee is selected for the reason that the men comprising it are good to do certain kinds of work, yet they may not be equal to do the drafting, and this divides the work, because the Legislative Committee has to introduce bills and it often feels as if it had not time to attend to all the work devolving upon it. So I move a special committee to draft a bill to be sent to the Legislative Committee for introduction. I name a committee of three to reduce the responsibility somewhat. The matter of regents' counts which is of interest to the colleges, goes with it.

MR. MUENCH: If this is passed at the next legislative session when will it be put in force?

THE PRESIDENT: About the first of January, 1905.

MR. SWANN: I would like to say in seconding that motion, I sincerely hope it will prevail because one of the last things the Manhattan Association did in sending its delegates here, was to instruct the chairman to work and vote for that clause. I hope it will receive a unanimous vote.

MR. DIAMOND: Dr. Muir has generally expressed the wish I believe of all the members, but we want it clearly understood what sort of bill is going to be drafted. What do we actually want? The pre-requisite clause as it is usually called is a general term. What are we asking for? As I understand it, our profession, our business, has gone down materially from an economical standpoint. We are very badly off now. Hundreds upon hundreds of clerks are being thrown upon the market every year. The wages for such work are very low, the

hours of work are very long, all because of the great competition. We desire to stop it and have finally come to the conclusion that the only way to stop it is to make it impossible for those to become pharmacists who have no education whatever. I believe my association is with me in that feeling. As a requirement for granting a license to a pharmacist, I do not say to a druggists, but to a pharmacist, a man should pass at least twenty-four regents' counts, that he should receive a college education, otherwise get his college diploma and that he should be employed in a drug store for at least four years, not as a soda water man, but as a real clerk and he should pass a state examination as is required of the physicians and lawyers and other professions. If Dr. Muir believes with me that these are the requirements and it is so understood by all, I shall be perfectly satisfied.

MR. HIRSEMAN: I fully concur with Mr. Diamond in everything that he has said, but would suggest that instead of enumerating the number of counts, that should be left to the wisdom of the regents of this State, who have always taken that matter in their hands and know exactly the number of counts which may be demanded. With that exception I am willing to favor the proposition as made by Dr. Muir and in more detail by Mr. Diamond. The delegates of the German Apothecaries' Society are instructed to that effect.

DR. GOLDWATER: I wish to endorse Mr. Diamond's stand in speaking for the Greater New York Pharmaceutical Society. The reason that pharmacy stands as it does, and not with medicine is, because it has been excluded from the Board of Regents requirements. Therefore, I say that the committee before drafting this bill should confer with the Board of Regents looking toward the proper expression of opinion as embodied by the Board of Regents. For the preliminary examination I should say, begin with twelve counts as was the case with medi-

cine and going upward from that. There should be a supplementary examination for pharmacists.

DR. KAHN: As a delegate and representative of the Drug Clerks' Circle, I wish to state that it is the sense of the Circle in New York to have a college diploma, and a preliminary examination before entrance to the college, pre-requisite of candidates for examination by the State Board of Pharmacy. What is in reality wanted by the Circle, and I believe by every pharmacist of this State is this: we want an increase in quality, but a decrease in quantity. I want that this should come so that every pharmacist should represent the pharmaceutical profession as such. If they succeed in getting the college diploma, I fully believe that all of us will be benefited. If you have good preliminary education and good college training you will make better pharmacists and the public at large will get better service. Employers will gain by it, because they will not have such a large number of competitors. The drug clerk would gain by it, by getting a fair salary, because his employer would be in a position to give him a good salary. The profession at large will gain by it because pharmacy is an elevated profession and not a trade.

MR. FAILING: I want to ask whether this college education we are all talking about is a general college education or a college of pharmacy education?

THE PRESIDENT: A college of pharmacy education.

MR. FAILING: I think it should be embodied in the motion.

MR. MUENCH: Prior to voting upon this matter, I would like to have it stated clearly what effect this law would have upon young men who have for the last three or four years given their time and study for the practical business. Whether they could come before the Board of Pharmacy and pass an examination, and, after passing, get a diploma or whether they must, after spending all this time, also be required to go the college

of pharmacy, and from there go to the Board of Pharmacy, to get their certificate to practice pharmacy.

DR. MUIR: This argument was brought up in 1902 and for that reason due notice was given that in 1905 this would take effect. Notice was given that such a law would be passed so that they could prepare accordingly for such action. I hope the committee will have the judgment in drafting this law to see to it that no hardship will be worked to any one. The idea is to begin and do something. We promised we would do it. We can rest assured that the New York State Association will not appoint any committee that will cause great hardship to any man who is in the profession.

MR. BIGELOW: Dr. Muir has partly explained what I had in mind to say, that that was taken into consideration in the year 1900 instead of 1902, that we should give them five years to prepare themselves. I would also say that members of this Association have communicated with Mr. Parsons, Secretary of the Board of Regents, and Mr. Parsons recommended that if any such action was taken by this Association, the number of counts should be twelve to begin with and nothing higher; the number to be increased six at a time was his suggestion.

MR. ROGERS: I wish to state that in the discussion that was held over this question three years ago I was one of those who pledged themselves to assist in the carrying out the understanding then reached to make that clause binding in the legislature of 1904 and I feel that the good faith of this Association is pledged to that measure. I believe all the discussion upon it has been held that is necessary. I think the details of the law can safely be left to such committee as the President shall appoint. I believe the requirements will be of a progressive character and that no one will be injured and that resolution will be of benefit to the pharmacists at large and to the community.

MR. SMITH: I am not on my feet to oppose this reso-



lution, because according to our records I believe that the Association is committed to some such action as this. However, I believe that it is perfectly easy for us with unanimity to refer this to a committee to draw up a measure to be introduced in the Legislature, but not so very easy for the committee that is entrusted with the passage of it to secure its passage with the number of hard-headed fellows at Albany. When this matter was discussed before, the question was raised that we were going to delegate to the colleges of this State a certain official action, that they should take a part of the examination, that they should instruct and examine, and that until they had given their certificate of graduation, no man shall have the privilege of applying to the Board for examination. It was pointed out that while you delegated that to the colleges, you did not prescribe that the State should have any regulation of the colleges, and as they are a law unto themselves, the standard might be higher or lower. I think this is important and I do not understand that it is cared for in that resolution now introduced. I do not understand that the State Board of Pharmacy or anybody representing the State has any control over the colleges and the standard established upon which a man shall have the privilege of coming before the State Board for examination. I want to see it clearly understood that this pre-requisite shall not apply to the druggist grade. I do not wish to see the young fellows debarred from earning a living in charge of a small country store because they cannot attend a college of pharmacy. I think we should have some consideration for the rural districts. We must not make these laws too drastic. The rural districts are restive over the restrictions placed upon the sale of medicines by unlicensed persons. Shall this pre-requisite extend to the druggist clause? Pretty generally throughout the State it is almost impossible for a druggist of moderate means to secure the necessary licensed help to allow him to comply with the law at a compensation



we can afford to pay, and if you are going to put it so that nobody will apply for the druggist grade until he has been to college, you are going to make it still harder.

MR. HIRSEMAN: I believe it was generally understood that the druggist grade was not to be taken into consideration. There is no doubt that in the Legislature we always had difficulties with the so-called rural districts. We always had difficulties when the so-called rural districts were touched. I certainly believe, and I think it is the sense of the entire Association that the druggist grade it not to come under that part of the law. Relative to the point made by Mr. Smither in regard to the standard to be set, I think that the veterinary, dental and medical colleges are conducted in a certain manner, and we can take examples by them without conducting our colleges in exactly the same way, and I believe there stands nothing in the way of adopting the resolution as put. We seem all agreed that we want it. There is little difference of opinion of how and how much. I call for the question.

DR. GOLDWATER: While we are about it we may as well be emphatic and ask for the highest standard possible. In the matter of medical examinations, the law provides. And I think such a provision will apply to pharmacists and the registration of pharmacists to-day. A great good will be accomplished if the examination for the license of pharmacists should be held under the Board of Regents exclusively or proper persons appointed by them, and no officer of the college should, as such, take part in the same.

MR. SMITH, of Syracuse: There are very different conditions between the up-State druggists and New York druggists, and unless you concede or make different laws, you will have that contention. The conditions are so different that there will always be that honest difference of opinion, and I think if you will get together and arrange to have laws for the eastern,

middle and western part of the State, you will do better. I would like to hear some others that are from up-state speak.

MR. OTIS: Although this seems to be a sort of love feast argument and all seem to be talking on the same side, I remember during the argument we had in 1900 that there was a division of the house in regard to this. There was a practical side to this question. There was not unanimity for this pre-requisite clause. I would like to have it understood that there are some that are still opposed to this proposition although they acquiesce, the majority ruling.

MR. DIAMOND: I wish to ask Dr. Muir to add to the motion that a copy of the bill so drafted to be presented to the Legislative Committee be sent to each organization to obviate any misunderstanding later on. You have had different expressions here. Some have expressed choice as to the manner in which the bill is to be drafted, and I think it would be wise to send a copy of such bill to each organization. I ask Dr. Muir to add that to his motion.

DR. MUIR: I accept that.

DR. HUESTED: I simply wish to record myself as in agreement with the general sense of this motion but I cannot but think that in view of the different conditions in the State existing between the large cities and the country districts that have been brought out by Mr. Smither, it is entitled to much consideration, and in view of that it seems to me it would be wise if this motion could be amended, and a committee of five, instead of three, appointed, so that all sections of the State might be represented, country as well as city which would be a better proposition. It seems that a committee of three is rather a small committee and a committee of five is not large, and I would ask if Dr. Muir would be willing to accept this amendment.

DR. MUIR: I am only too glad to accept anything that will get the bill drafted and passed and call attention to the fact that this only applies to pharmacists and not to druggists.

MR. ROGERS: There are different conditions existing between the rural districts and the cities. The interests of the two communities are very different and the higher you raise the standard in the cities, the greater difference there will be between the conditions that prevail there and the conditions which will prevail in the rural districts. The tighter you drive the hoop on a barrel the more it has got to spread somewhere else. The higher you raise the qualifications, the greater opposition you will awake from the rural districts and they are very closely in touch with their representatives. We saw last winter in considering the Simpson bill how much influence they were able to bring. That was not because of any opposition to the pharmacy laws outside their own community, but because they felt that they would bind hard in their own districts, and when you make the laws higher in the city you have got to consider some measure of relief in the rural districts. It requires finesse, tact, diplomacy, pressure, and the conditions are going to be harder for us to meet, rather than easier. The representatives of the rural districts are perhaps not second in political tact, and their constituents bring pressure upon them, which representatives from the city never feel; that is only one fact which must be taken into consideration by the gentlemen here, when they ask for such standards as are necessary in their own communities. To secure something, you have got to give something in another direction.

THE PRESIDENT: I do not think this Association or any member will bring any burden upon pharmacy in this State, and I desire to say that I believe there are just as good pharmacists in the rural districts, men just as good, as in the cities and I think one law can be made to apply to every section of this State and not be burdensome, and this Association does not

incline to create any burden for any section. I hope this will be unanimous because this Association is looking after the welfare of all sections.

The motion was put, the President saying, "it seems to be the unanimous voice of this Association."

The report of the Committee on Adulterations was read by Dr. Brundage and on motion was received and referred to the Executive Committee to be printed in the Proceedings.

For report see Part Two.

Dr. Tuthill read some portions of a paper by Mr. Nelson of Binghamton and upon motion the entire paper was received by title and referred to the Committee on Publication.

For paper see Part Two.

Dr. Tuthill read his report as chairman of the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries. (For report see Part Two). On motion the report was received and referred to the Executive Committee for printing in the Proceedings and the thanks of the Association extended to the chairman of the committee.

MR. LOCKIE: We have ten additional applications here, some of whom wish to leave town to-morrow noon and as our by-laws require posting over one meeting, I ask unanimous consent to post the names already presented at this meeting.

THE PRESIDENT: If there are no objections they will take the usual course.

Adjournment was taken to Thursday morning.

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#### FIFTH SITTING

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1903.

The sitting was called to order by the President at 10 A. M.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Fourth Sitting, which were approved.



Mr. Lockie presented the names of thirty-seven applicants which had been duly posted and on motion one ballot was cast for their election.

Mr. Lockie presented one more application, which was ordered to take the usual course.

The Secretary presented telegrams from Dr. Whelpley and George J. Seabury.

Edward S. Dawson, Jr., Secretary New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Utica, N. Y.:

Hearty greetings from Meyer Brothers, Druggists. Expect many New York pharmacists at World's Fair next year.

H. M. WHELPLEY,  
St. Louis, Mo.

New York, N. Y., June 16, 1903.

Thomas Stoddart, President New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y.:

I leave Friday morning on Cedric, not Saturday. Change day in letter.

GEORGE J. SEABURY.

The Secretary presented the following letter from Mr. George J. Seabury:

### A RETROSPECT

To President Thomas Stoddart, and the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Greeting:

Twenty-five years seem a great expanse of time; during this period a generation of pharmacists has been introduced into modern civilization and pharmacy. To those of us that possess a retentive memory 'tis a short transitory panorama, comparable to the Platonian aphorism—that it is a mere span.

Prior to 1879 a few convictionful druggists essayed the thankless task of creating a state pharmacy act; of that group I am the only survivor. We appeared by appointment before the Senate Judiciary Committee, and were coolly received, but we pleaded warmly for the enactment of a Pharmacy Law, and without much ceremony

we were informed that they could do nothing for druggists in New York State, since, in their opinion, our demand suggested class legislation, the act was not in the interest of the public welfare, and that pharmacy was unentitled to protection as a profession!

Chagrined and disgusted with such barbaric sentiments, we resolved to devise ways and means to accomplish our ends. We arranged a conference, and decided on plans, which, I have often been too modest to state, were my own. Our first step was to organize a State Pharmaceutical Association, however small, composed of aggressive leaders from every county; the preliminary steps were approved and we agreed to hold a convention in 1879.

Our opponents declared we were demented, and that we would never succeed in organizing druggists into a State Association. We selected a central city—Utica—where exists the largest institution for those unfortunates that are restrained from enjoying their personal liberty—proving, that on one point at least, the opposition was correct; only by inference, however. When by consensus of judgment Hamlet was declared mad, old Polonius well said, he may be insane, but there is great practical method in his madness. So it proved.

Over 100 enthusiastic druggists met at our first convention; they were representative men from a score of counties, aggressive and determined to succeed. Our work is historic, some of the charter members are still here, especially William Blaikie, our first treasurer; grand old man! Scores have passed away—peace to their ashes.

At our next appearance before the Senate Judiciary Committee we were received most respectfully—they understood the capabilities of organized power, and its possibilities in politics; they were willing to test public opinion, and drafted a Pharmacy Bill. It was not a radical measure; we could not expect it from untutored legislators, yet when it was enacted it possessed the fundamental principles of protection to the public, the physician, and the profession of Pharmacy. Ever since, through broader intelligence, we have improved its basic intentions.

I feel exceedingly proud of the progress made within the past ten years; our officers have acquitted themselves with honor; as a member I tender you and your associates my sincere approbation for your devotion to the progress of pharmacy. Let harmony aid us in our future undertakings; jealousies and over-ambition are disintegrators. We may occasionally stand divided in our judgment

to the best course to pursue in attaining an objective point, but at such times, if you are in doubt, play trumps—stand by your guns and mortars! We must have leaders, and to them we must give strong and earnest support.

For various causes I will be unable to meet with you. Mentally I can enjoy your Silver Jubilee, particularly as I was one of the godfathers at the christening. Our twenty-five years of labor have won golden opinions, even from the brethren, who then were unsympathetic, yet who nevertheless have shared in our victories.

Over two decades ago I opened an aggressive movement in order to organize pharmacists and druggists throughout the United States to coerce, or rather to rouse them to a conception of the great power that rested in compact organization. At this point I observed the threatening clouds that imperiled the practice of professional and commercial pharmacy, and believed that we should be prepared to defend our interests through legislation and union. The history of these years is fairly well preserved and worthy of study, and will be found in "Shall Pharmacists Become Tradesmen?" If its other aims have not yet been completed, it has at least shown the way that will invariably point to success. The motive of this work is as relevant and applicable to-day as it was in 1878. Organization and fraternity are doing a grand work throughout the United States in various forms. If in many communities we have not been wholly successful, the reasons are plain, it is through the lack of sympathy and co-operation on the part of the brethren. Those are the true missing links where we have failed to promote our interests.

On Saturday I leave for Europe to solace and recuperate the mind and body. At 60 "we are not as young as we used to be," but depend upon it, if you ever require the services of a veteran warrior, I will spontaneously emulate the example of Cincinnatus, the great Roman general, who after winning his battles was often urged by the Roman Consuls to remain in active command of the Roman army. He respectfully declined, saying, "I need rest, I retire to my farm. If you want my sword in any crisis you know my address, and I will cheerfully obey your summons."

With my warmest congratulations to "Mr. and Mrs. N. Y. State Pharmaceutical Association and their children," the city and

county pharmaceutical associations, I send my best silver and golden wishes, coupled with, may you all live long and prosper.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE J. SEABURY.

New York, June 15, 1903.

On motion the letter of Mr. Seabury was received and referred to the Executive Committee for publication in the Proceedings.

The Secretary read a communication from Prof. Joseph Remington:

Sea Crest, Longport, N. J., June 16, 1903.

Mr. Thomas Stoddart, President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:

Dear Sir—The president of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association appointed me a delegate to meet with you at Utica this year. I regret exceedingly that on account of urgent business, mainly revision work on the United States Pharmacopoeia, I am unable to join hands with you at this time.

Will you permit me to make a few observations with regard to the condition of pharmacy in the two greatest states of the American union? New York and Pennsylvania have not only stood side by side geographically, but both have always shown a willingness to stand together on questions which affect the public good.

There is at present a determined effort being made to attack the honor of the pharmaceutical profession by discrediting its members before the public by systematic assaults and vile innuendoes sent broadcast through the columns of the daily newspapers. A number of self-sacrificing and noble sons of the Empire State have recently performed a service for the pharmacists of the whole country by their persistent efforts to uphold the honor of the profession in the halls of your legislature. Great praise is due Governor Odell for his correct judgment and common sense, shown in his veto of the Bostwick Bill. An attempt was made to introduce the same bill into the Pennsylvania Legislature, but it was defeated through the efforts of one or two pharmacists who succeeded in convincing the "powers that be" that the bill was not introduced solely for the best interests of the public, but was dictated by selfish motives and would work great injustice.



Permit me to present my heartiest greetings to your Association, and may I add the wish for closer relations between the two State Associations, who are bound together by the closest ties from every point of view, geographically, historically and pharmaceutically? May I venture to make a suggestion that a bi-state meeting be arranged for the future, at some suitable point near the boundary of the two States, where it would be possible for each Association to have its regular business meetings, and yet have joint social meetings together? I feel sure that if such a project meets with favor with your Association, that a committee of the Pennsylvania Association would be glad to meet a similar committee from your body, and take the subject into active consideration. It might be possible to join with the oldest State organization—that of New Jersey—and have a tri-state meeting.

With best wishes for your continued prosperity, I remain,

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH P. REMINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure with the communication read by the Secretary?

DR. HUESTED: I believe we are all glad to hear from Prof. Remington. While he is actively engaged in Philadelphia in pharmaceutical work, and also is a native of Pennsylvania, still he is not unknown to very many of the members of the New York State Association and I am sure we are all glad of his good wishes, glad to hear his suggestions, and I am not certain but the plan he proposes for the bi-state or tri-state meeting might be a good one if it is capable of being carried out. Unfortunately, however, this is a matter for further consideration. I move that the thanks of the Association be tendered Prof. Remington for his letter and congratulations and good wishes, and that the communication be referred to the Executive Committee with power.

Carried.

The Secretary read a communication from T. J. Macmahan.

New York, June 12th, 1903.

Mr. E. S. Dawson, Jr., Secretary New York State Pharmaceutical Association:

My Dear Mr. Dawson—I have been looking forward to the twenty-fifth anniversary of our State society at Utica with full expectation of meeting with you. Twenty-five years ago it was my privilege to be in that beautiful city, and to take part in the formation of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, an act of which I have always been proud.

Our only daughter is to graduate here from the Normal College Wednesday, June 17th, and of course will keep us there.

With hearty congratulations to the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, passing the quarter century milestone so successfully, I am,

Very respectfully yours

T. J. Macmahan.

THE SECRETARY: I have also a telegram from A. S. Hamilton, our second vice-president.

Thomas Stoddart, President New York State Pharmaceutical Association:

Please accept our regrets at not being able to be with you on this occasion.

A. S. HAMILTON.

On motion they were received, filed, and referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

THE PRESIDENT: The president was to appoint a committee to act upon the communication which was read here yesterday in regard to the state service apothecaries. I will name as that committee, Mr. Hirseman and Mr. Swann, of New York; Mr. Stoddart and J. A. Lockie, of Buffalo, Mr. Sears, of Auburn, and Mr. W. L. Bradt, of Albany.

THE PRESIDENT: The chair will appoint as a special committee on pre-requisite legislation, that is to prepare a bill to be presented to the legislative committee before the first of January: Mr. Bigelow, of New York; Mr. Reimann, of Buffalo;

Dr. Huested, of Albany; Dr. Tuthill, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Muench, of Syracuse.

MR. BALLARD: I would like to bring up the excise question. I do not believe that we have got what we want. The druggists who pay \$7.50 for a license, if they sell less than a pint of liquor lose money. If they sell a pint they make a little money. Now they are prohibited from selling a quart bottle of spirits. We all know that Duffy's Malt Whiskey sells largely in drug stores. We are prohibited from selling that. Many bottled goods are put up in quarts. We are prohibited from selling them. When you make a law that cannot be lived up to very well, it is liable to be broken. These people who are taking out the \$7.50 license are breaking the law indirectly and I don't know as I blame them much. The customer comes in and wants a quart bottle, and the druggist says, I will have to sell you a pint to-day and a pint to-morrow. We want a law that we all can live up to, and we want a law that will yield us a little money in that department of the business. We must remember that the Legislators and the excise department are our servants. We are the masters. We elect them, and the time to talk this business is before not after election. I would suggest that the President of this Association appoint a committee, say one or three from each county, then let us get together and exchange ideas and formulate a law that is equitable, and when we go to Albany, go 150 strong. I would like to hear from other people who understand this thing, who know what we want, but what we have not got. We have an entering wedge, but if the excise department thinks we are satisfied, we say no.

DR. MUIR: Mr. President, I did not expect to come here to this session and find one complaint against this beneficial amendment enacted during the last session on the excise bill. One thing we must always bear in mind. When we go before the Governor or the legislature, we must have an honest proposition. That is, that we do not go and think because we are

pharmacists that we want to have the privilege of selling liquor as a liquor dealer, but we do claim necessity for the privilege of selling for medicinal purposes for the drug trade, and for that we appeared at Albany and asked for that right. Ever since the Raines bill passed we have felt that we should have the right to sell for medicinal purposes only without prescription. We claimed at the hearing that those purchases made on prescriptions would not amount to enough to pay for the full license of \$50. Upon inquiry, the legislature, and I believe the Governor, were satisfied that there was a necessity for a special license for the pharmacists to sell liquor for medicinal purposes. The President and several of the committee will remember that the committee were called down pretty hard by the Excise Commission on the same point. They said, "If you want it for medicine, stick to it. Don't ask for something you can't get." The Legislature will not grant you a privilege that it would not grant to the store keepers. If we want a store keeper's license to sell bottled liquors, to sell quarts as has been stated, we must pay the license that the State requires for such purpose, and I for one want to thank the members of the Legislative commission and the Governor for treating the pharmacists of the State in the way they did and for granting the privilege to sell liquors for legitimate purposes, in small quantities. Opposition on the other side was very strong, and as a political bill it was rather dangerous for the department to take it up, and I think the thanks of this meeting are due to Governor Odell, Excise Commissioner Cullinan, and Senators Greene and Sherwood because they made possible one of the most beneficial bills ever given to any class of men.

MR. BALLARD: I did not intend to criticize the committee. They did splendidly. They got something but they did not get what I believe the majority want.

The committee on place of next meeting reported in favor



of Brighton Beach and suggested that the date be left to the Executive Committee.

MR. SWANN: I will simply say that the proprietors of the Brighton Beach Hotel, at my suggestion, gave me a brief outline to present to the members of this Association. They have a large hall which they expect would be used for the convention. It is near to Manhattan Beach, and only about three-quarters of an hour's ride to New York for five cents. I think this Association has not been in New York for six years. Next year will be the seventh year, and I hope that the members here will vote for holding the next meeting at Brighton Beach.

MR. KLEINE: In connection with this I would like to offer a suggestion, that if this meeting was held a week previous to the opening of the Brighton Beach Hotel, we could have the entire hotel to ourselves. Two years ago I was in conversation with the proprietor and he said he would do that.

THE PRESIDENT: The date is left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

MR. ROGERS: It is a little trifling matter, but it is a question of business. It has occurred to me that in most cases, some discretion might be left to the Executive Committee. They may be instructed by the Association to provide suitable arrangements and can make terms for us just as equitable, but oftentimes we have found by experience when we have arranged to go to a certain place, it involves not only overcrowding, but, also, an increase of rates which would seem to be uncalled for.

THE PRESIDENT: I suggest that you make a motion that if it is the sense of this convention, we go there and leave it with the Executive Committee to make arrangements if they can make it satisfactory.

MR. ROGERS: I make this a motion.

MR. SWANN: The proprietor stated he would not advance his rates but would reduce them and give a better rate than to his regular hotel guests.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion is that it is the sense of this convention that we hold our next meeting at Brighton Beach, and that the matter be left entirely in the hands of the Executive Committee in conjunction with the local committee if they can make the necessary arrangements satisfactory to the Association.

Carried.

MR. THORPE: It is not exactly in connection with this, but we have here a representative from the New Jersey Association and in response to the letter from Prof. Remington, I thought we would be glad to hear what Mr. Gallagher thinks in regard to the tri-state meeting and the possibility of arranging for it at Brighton Beach. I remember that when Prof. Remington's letter was read, it struck me that if there was a meeting held of the three associations, it would have to be in some place where the three states met, and the only place I know of is Port Jervis, and the hotel accommodations are very poor. It would be almost impossible to meet there. In regard to the joint meeting, the question arises whether it would be legal for one state to hold a meeting in another. I think the idea a very good one but the question arises whether they can meet out of the state.

THE PRESIDENT: I would state that the communication of Prof. Remington was entirely upon social and not upon business matters. I presume that the Professor's idea was to bring the druggists more closely united from the various states, and by so doing they would begin to realize that they were all of one mind, and looking to the welfare of pharmacy. I do not think that the Professor had any idea as to business action of one state with the other.

MR. GALLAGHER: If you hold your meeting next year at Brighton Beach there will be a lot of Jersey men there.

• THE PRESIDENT: We shall be glad to see them.

DR. GREGORY: I have a resolution to present if it is in order.

Resolved, That the New York State Pharmaceutical Association recommends the organization work accomplished by the N. A. R. D. in various parts of the country, and its efforts to introduce the serial numbering and contract plan in the sale of proprietary medicines.

Resolved, That the New York State Pharmaceutical Association pledges the N. A. R. D. its support in an effort to secure a reduction of the tax on alcohol, and to abolish the granting of patents by the Government on medicinal chemical products.

Resolved, That this Association hereby re-affirms its allegiance to the N. A. R. D.

DR. GREGORY: I move their adoption.

Seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: I believe there is one part of this resolution which is already expressed by this Association, and that is the reduction of the tax upon alcohol.

DR. MUIR: I move as an amendment that we take up this separately.

MR. HIRSEMAN: I second the motion.

Carried.

The Secretary read the first resolution:

Resolved, That the New York State Pharmaceutical Association recommends the organization work accomplished by the N. A. R. D., in various parts of the country, and its efforts to introduce the serial numbering and contract plan in the sale of proprietary medicines.

DR. GREGORY: I move its adoption.

Seconded and carried.

The secretary read the second resolution:

Resolved, That the N. Y. S. P. A. pledges the N. A. R. D. its support in an effort to secure a reduction of the tax on alcohol, and to abolish the granting of patents by the government on medicinal chemical products.

Carried on motion.

Secretary read the third resolution:

Resolved, That this Association hereby reaffirms its allegiance to the N. A. R. D.

DR. MUIR: I move that we re-affirm our allegiance upon payment of the same sum as last year. We are going to do all we can to aid the N. A. R. D., but at the same time we have not the money to pay the \$250 that I understand will be necessary, I therefore make the motion that we stay in and pay the same dues. I think that is all they ask and we would be willing to give more if the Association had the funds, but as I understand, we have bills to pay, it would be wrong in practice to use the money.

Seconded.

MR. SMITHER: I regret that I cannot lay claim to having been one of the charter members of this Association which met here twenty-four years ago, but I did join hands afterward; it was but an interval of two or three years, and since that time I have with reasonable regularity paid my dues, and been a pretty constant attendant at these conventions. I have seen the attendance at this convention when it was a considerable representation of the pharmacists of the State. I have seen it dwindle to insignificant proportions, and the rise and fall of our membership has been in distinct proportion, not to the amount and quality of the entertainment and social functions, not to the reading of professional papers, but as to whether or no the pharmacists were impressed with the idea that the Association was making for every material advantage and benefit.



Up in our part of the State and I assume in some other portions of the State, there are a few pharmacists who are in business for their health; there are a few who are practicing their profession for the love of it. A considerable number are practicing for what there is in it. They have considered it a part of the duty of this Association as representing pharmacists of the State and as voicing their sentiments, to promote anything that has a reasonable prospect of improving their financial condition. Our committee on trade interests favor us with a report that the N. A. R. D. during the year has done nothing, and that in the opinion of the committee as it was last year, the procuring of regular prices is out of the question; in fact that the only thing for us to do is to fall back on the old principle of the "devil take the hindmost and every man for himself." That because there has been some difficulty in the way we must lie down and give up and join some co-operative manufacturer or association where we can produce the kind of goods that can be offered in lieu of standard goods "just as good." He did not suggest a line of goods or remedies that we could recommend. We have urged here that we should have a higher standard of pharmacy. We must have a graduate of a pharmaceutical college before he can be examined before the board of pharmacy. He must be an accomplished pharmacist, and then after that it may be a matter for the board of pharmacy. Then what is he going to do? Is he aiming to practice substitution? He must be skilled in chemistry, in toxicology and substitution. We admit that the young man, like every other American, hopes some day to be boss of himself, but inscribed on that door we have the old saying, "Who enters here leaves hope behind." This committee could have told you that the association this year has done three or four times as much as in the preceding year, with its dozen well trained and careful organizers in the field. They reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. What wonder that with such

acquisitions being made to the membership, the N. A. R. D. idea has been growing and gaining strength in all parts of the country; that realizing the importance of New York City and New York State to our movement, and realizing that it was necessary to the future of the N. A. R. D. that New York City be organized and put in line, and that was the most difficult proposition before us, they have gone first to the other great cities, Boston and Philadelphia and formed a perfect organization there. For the first time Boston has essentially a clean sheet, without a single cutter. This committee should have told you that since the first of February we have pushed our organization in New York City endeavoring to get the trade there together, and the largest cutters of the department stores are with us, with the exception of one man. This State Association has held the respect of the pharmacists throughout the State of late years, and why? Because they believed it was making for the interests of the pharmacists. It has had the respect and support, at least the limited support, of many other pharmacists who are not members of the New York State Association, but who, when this Association leads, move on in support. I think the National Association has as many members in this State as the State Association. I say we want the N. A. R. D. methods. Though not all join the N. A. R. D. they are in full sympathy with it, and if this State Association does not line up with the National Association at this important, critical time, while the N. A. R. D. may lose some prestige thereby, I believe that our State Association will lose more. They will want to know where the association was when the N. A. R. D. was making its fierce struggle in New York City. It has been said here, and a year ago by Mr. Hirseman that the large cities got little benefit from the N. A. R. D. He thought the rural districts got considerable. Yesterday we gave you a new endorsement of the pre-requisite clause to take back to your constituents. Cannot you give

is something to take back to our constituents, assuming that you are right, which I deny, assuming that the holding back of this Association will be a serious handicap to the cause of the N. A. R. D. But we are not going to back down, and in the lexicon of the N. A. R. D. there is no such word as fail. If the State Association should go out, we should go on. It might delay the consummation of our purpose. It will never entirely prevent it. The N. A. R. D. has been a potent factor in assisting the Miles Remedy Co. in the contract and serial numbering plan. Almost every member of this Association, if he is posted, will admit that the Miles plan would have been a flat failure had it not been for the N. A. R. D. Then, another thing, the N. A. R. D. at an expense of \$100 a month, pays a competent lawyer to give advice to parties all over the country who are sued, and he has become by being familiar with these subjects, able to give information immediately. He journeys with the secretary to the capitols of other cities when anti-trust laws, so-called, are hurled at us. Talk about the dues of this Association being twenty-five cents a head and not being paid up, not being able to pay them! If the tax on alcohol is reduced, every member of this Association will every day make more than this on the increased profits on the sale of alcoholic preparations. Why should we hold back? I want to tell you, Mr. President, that we are entering upon a new era in business, and although in the olden time it was said that competition was the life of trade, in the new twentieth century policy, as our ranks fill up in the business lines we have got, and commerce becomes crowded, we must have a change. We have done away with the old idea of the survival of the fittest, but our slogan is "The survival of all," the advance of the fittest, if you please, but the survival of all. We deny the right of a man to destroy the business of fifty others and keep them from making a living in order to add something to his own business. That is going on in every branch



of the community, and druggists must stand in line instead of holding back and discouraging the N. A. R. D. What else do you present? After the N. A. R. D., what? Complete demoralization. The driving to the wall of a number of our best citizens. This matter is of the utmost importance to the large dealer, it is the only salvation of the small one. I do not think we ought to hesitate very much if we had to pay twenty-five cents for each member. I will go down in my own pocket and contribute the per capita for one hundred members. That means, stay by the ship, and if anything is to be accomplished in New York City, let the Association have some of the credit. If anything is lost in New York City, let the Association have none of the blame.

MR. HIRSEMAN: The ideals expressed by Mr. Smither are assuredly the ones we ought to cherish, but cold facts and practical experience have determined otherwise. I am not afraid to spend the money of the State Association, except that I think the tax is too high for what we are to receive. In New York City we are a little indifferent to this question. We have gone through that mill for twenty-five years, ever since the first break was made into prices, and every effort was made to bring about a schedule as near as possible to full prices. It was all in vain. The N. A. R. D. was a ray of hope when it was formed. I had the honor of being president when it was formed in St. Louis, and I have never since missed a single convention of that body. I have taken the utmost interest in the matter. I have watched it, and tried to help it carry through its principles, but I know that in New York City, from the very conditions, it will be ineffectual. I have had an organizer, a gentleman whose acquaintance I prize, come to see me and talk about matters in New York. He made positive assertions that every department store barring one, that every aggressive cutter in New York City is ready to sign such a price schedule. I don't doubt his word, but I will not be con-



vinced until I see those signatures myself. It does not seem to me possible that men whose business is based upon price cutting are going to be very anxious to sign such a schedule; why should those men who are paying for expensive stores go to work and ruin their own business. If they have accomplished such a thing I would be willing to contribute liberally, but not until more evidence is produced to convince me in the matter. But I don't want to put an obstacle in the way, and as Mr. Smither has said they have given us the day in the prerequisite clause, I for my part say we will meet them half way and gladly pay our debt of courtesy if my vote can in any way do it.

DR. GREGORY: We have heard from one end of the State concerning the operations of the N. A. R. D. I wish to make a simple statement of the work in the other end of the State. We have had a pretty difficult proposition with a grocery drug house which originated the fight with us. Up to that time we had maintained full schedule prices. At that time this house put in its drug department and proposed to cut prices, and we have been at it ever since. Then they were very independent, but we have now succeeded in reaching an agreement with them. I am sure it was the pressure of the N. A. R. D. that produced that change of sentiment in their minds so that we were able to reach an agreement with them. In conversation with the member of the firm who has charge of the drug department he said, "There is no power on earth that will ever induce us to sell Miles' remedies at full prices." Inside of two months I saw the contract with their signatures on it. That power may not have been on earth, but it was the signature nevertheless. The N. A. R. D. did that for us in Buffalo and I am satisfied that it has done and is doing the same thing in a great many cities in the State as well as in the rural districts. I cannot say what is going to be done in New York, but we ought to give New York a fair chance, and we ought also to

give the N. A. R. D. in New York City a fair chance.

MR. THORPE: I wish to state one thing that was told me by one of the largest cutters in New York. He said this, that as far as he and all the other members of the Cutters' Association knew, every man was willing to come to the schedule providing the department stores would do the same, and he said he understood that the department stores were all willing but one.

MR. TODD: There is one fact that perhaps we are losing sight of, and this with all due respect to Mr. Smither. There is another fact quite as cold as any of those Mr. Hirseman mentioned that has not been spoken of here. How are we going to pay our dues if we have not got the money? There is probably \$2,000 due this Association from membership dues that have been piling up year after year. We drop some from the roll occasionally, but still they don't pay, and when you have your own expenses, expenses of this meeting, publication expenses, unless Mr. Smither will take our note for it, what are we going to pay it with?

MR. SMITHER: I will take your note.

MR. TODD: I did not say my note, I said ours. That is the situation, gentlemen, which perhaps we were not aware of. Mr. Dawson can probably enlighten us on that subject, having had some experience, and I know that for the last five years the Secretary has been loaning money to the Association. It is not everybody that has the money. That is the reason I had to get out.

MR. MUIR: Nobody can deny but what the N. A. R. D. has done grandly and every man is in favor of doing all we can to assist them. We assisted them in the early history of the National Association, they did great work; but I do not believe the National Association means to claim an advance of \$150. I believe that they want the support and the endorsement of the State Association and as much money as we can

afford to pay and that will accomplish all we are after. It is not a matter of interest to New York alone or up State alone; it is of interest to every pharmacist. No man can deny but that the N. A. R. D. has been a grand body and is doing good work. We are on a different line from the National Association and we want to give them all possible support, but we must protect ourselves. I understand the motion to be substantially that we endorse the N. A. R. D. and pay the same as we did last year. Outside of the State Association, I understand that organizers go into a town and collect from each man four dollars (\$4.00) for the expense of organizing that particular town. Therefore, they get the amount from that city organization for their organizers. If we had the funds, I would be glad to say that we would pay the full amount.

The Vice President took the chair.

MR. STODDART: In my report of last year for which I have been censured by the representatives of the N. A. R. D., I gave the conditions as they existed in the State at that time. There is no man upon this floor that feels any more for the N. A. R. D. than I do. I have attended every convention and done my duty as far as the national body is concerned. At the convention last year in the City of Cleveland, it was a unanimous measure that in local organizations, they pay into the National Association \$2.00 per capita from the local associations, and it was unanimous that State associations should pay into the national body twenty-five cents per capita. I did not vote upon that question for the reason that I did not believe that the National Association should call upon the State Associations in this country and ask twenty-five cents from these bodies, for our object is simply to protect and elevate pharmacy within our own States. In the State of New York we have not the money. We require all the money, all the two dollar pieces which are due from our members to pay all legitimate and actual expenses. There are members of this Association that

have gone into their own pockets and paid the expenses of the Association to keep the credit of this Association good. I think myself it is presumption on the part of the national body to ask any State Association to contribute one-fourth to one-tenth of the money which is necessary to maintain that body. You know that every year as population increases in the city, inevitable difficulties come in its train. We can never tell what will be the expenses of the work of the legislative committee, and how are we going to hold our own credit if we give our money away in this way? I say it is perfectly correct that the national body should go to local associations. They are for business purposes. The State Association is not entirely for business purposes. It is essential to this body to take care of the legislative matters that come before us year after year. I stand willing as an individual to contribute to the welfare of the National Association personally but we ought not to bankrupt this Association to contribute funds that we have not got. It has been stated upon this floor that we have nearly \$2,000 in dues owing to us. I think it is worth more than the money for the N. A. R. D. to have the moral support of the State Association.

MR. SMITHER: In regard to the remarks just dropped, in regard to the money that was used in organizing, I am not going to say anything about what was done in the past because when the N. A. R. D. was struggling to get on its feet, the organizers had to use the funds they had collected for their own expenses, but from the beginning of this fiscal year every organizer is put under trust company bonds, is obliged to remit every single dollar he collects direct to headquarters, and receives a check from headquarters for his salary and expenses and nothing can be said about "so much goes to the organizer." It all goes to the Association. The organizer gets a stated salary and his expenses, and as Mr. Muir has well said, what the Association prizes most highly is the good



will and co-operation of the State Association. The money is only incidental. When I talk about the amount of money contributed by all the State associations, it is not five per cent. nor I suppose two per cent. of all the money we have to use. About \$40,000 has been expended in that department. Take for instances New York at the present time. We have been laboring some weeks with our best organizer on a salary. Not a dollar comes in in such a case as that, but fortunately for us we have been able to have money enough to push the work vigorously. We could always do more if we had more money. Now, the fact that occurs to me is that in all probability we shall have for the president of this Association a gentleman who has been president of the N. A. R. D. and can as president of the State Association render the N. A. R. D. great service, and while the quantity of the funds is not of so much importance, I would not like to leave it in such a shape that he would feel at all embarrassed by the action of the Association, that they had not paid the full fee, but had donated, that they would give us so much. I have no doubt that special action could be taken by the N. A. R. D. accepting that amount and perhaps it might not be unfair to pass this resolution as Mr. Muir has offered it.

MR. SMITH of Syracuse: In connection with this financial situation, I think as Mr. Smither has said that the rise and fall of the State Association is due largely to its interest in commercial affairs. I am surprised that they are in such an impoverished condition. In Syracuse we are able to pay into the N. A. R. D. more money than the whole State Association and we do not ask nor receive a single favor of the N. A. R. D. We don't need them; we do our own work. We have money in the treasury. It is astonishing to me that the whole State cannot afford to pay the two dollar charge. If this Association will apply a practical business standard, in my opinion you will have enough in the treasury.

MR. MUIR: I don't want people to think that Syracuse is the only one that has paid into the N. A. R. D. Kings county and the German Apothecaries' Association have paid in large sums of money to organize the N. A. R. D., to assist it, and therefore we all believe that local associations contribute more liberally than the National, but we must have the moral support of the State to insure success.

MR. ANDERSON: Before that question is put, I want to say a word. I believe the members of this Association know what my stand is in regard to the N. A. R. D. and it is not necessary for me to go into an extended explanation. I do want to say, I believe the position of the N. A. R. D. to-day is that it is trying to get away from asking the support of the State Associations. The future work of the N. A. R. D. will depend upon the local associations which the N. A. R. D. has organized through its organization department, but until it can complete its organization, and if it is to be a success, it must have the moral support and some financial support from some of the larger associations such as the New York State Association. If this motion prevails, we send to the National Association a portion of our dues. We cannot claim complete affiliation with the association by that payment. I think it should be distinctly understood that the amount sent to the N. A. R. D. with our best wishes and a statement that it will be left to the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. whether it shall be called dues or simply a donation to help on the good work. I think provision should be made whereby the Secretary and Treasurer shall be permitted to add to it such sums as may be donated and I imagine that after Mr. Smither has offered to pay the dues of one hundred members, we may make up this amount.

MR. ROGERS: I hope the motion will prevail. I suggest so as to not bring up a separate question, whether the time has not arrived when we should consider the question of an increase in

the annual dues of this Association. I remember that perhaps fifteen years or more ago, the American Pharmaceutical Association found itself in the same position financially that we are. Membership had increased, but the expense of transacting the annual business of the association had increased out of proportion to its revenues. So it is in all affairs. In order to keep in touch or keep up with the rapid pace of events one has to move faster. Our expenses are increasing out of proportion to our income; the expenses of combating the hostile legislation at Albany, the necessity of funds for this and that in connection with our duty, make us lead what Teddy calls the "strenuous life." I therefore suggest to Dr. Muir to take into prayerful consideration the question of what may be before us in the near future. The American Pharmaceutical Association advanced its dues from \$3.00 to \$5.00 and very few fell out of the association on that account. If we should increase our dues by fifty per cent., while we should lose a certain small proportion of members, I do not think a large number would leave.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion is that we continue our affiliation with the National Association of Retail Druggists and pay the same amount as last year.

Carried.

MR. TODD: I would like to speak a word. Mr. R. E. Smith, of Syracuse, stated that he thought if this Association was put on a business basis, we would have money enough. I cannot quite sit still, having been an officer, and let that go by. It is not the people that come here that do not pay their dues, it is the people that stay at home, and do not know what we are doing. If they came here once they would be more willing to come to our help when help is needed.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the election of officers. Nominations are in order.

MR. ROGERS: The time has arrived when it becomes the

duties of this Association to make choice of those who shall guide the helm of the ship of state for the ensuing year. We have just closed a prosperous, busy, active and successful year in the affairs of the Association, under strong and skillful guidance. We have entered into deeper water and upon seas which will be more or less turbulent. It is imperative in making changes that we take into consideration the conditions with which they must contend. I rise for the purpose of placing in nomination a gentleman well known to all of us, who for many years has done valuable service in behalf of our Association, possessed of all the qualities required for that position, earnest, careful, industrious and successful. He comes from the section of the state, which, as by some statistics given us last night, represents nearly one-third of the membership of the state. Without further eulogium I will place in nomination for president our present first vice-president, Dr. Anderson.

MR. SEARLES: New York desires to say a word upon this nomination, because we think it is the one that will be for the best interests of the state and of the Association. I do not know whether there will be any other nomination for this office or not, but certainly we of New York desire to endorse the nomination of Dr. Anderson. I call your attention to the fact, in the light of experience, that he has been president of the N. A. R. D. and therefore, perhaps is especially fitted to take the helm of our Association just at the present time. I consequently most heartily endorse this nomination.

MR. EPSTEIN: The drug clerks consider that we are a small organization, but we were duly instructed to endorse the nomination of Dr. Anderson, of Brooklyn.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any further nominations? If not, I declare the nominations closed. It is necessary to appoint tellers and I will name Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Smith, of Syracuse, and Mr. Hegeman.



On motion of Dr. Muir the secretary cast one affirmative ballot and Dr. Anderson was declared duly elected.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Anderson, I have the honor to inform you that you have been elected president of this Association. Do you accept the office?

DR. ANDERSON: I accept the election to this high office and pledge to this Association my very best efforts in its behalf.

MR. TODD: The next man on the presidential staff, who was selected last year, was Mr. Hamilton, of Elmira, but that gentleman is not present, and the next one below him is Mr. Van Winkle, of Hornellsville, but like the good loyal man he is to the State Association, he says that while he would appreciate the honor, he does not care to remain upon the staff. The election of Dr. Anderson to the presidency leaves this place open. I have in mind a man who has been for many years a member of this Association, who has served a number of years consecutively as an officer of the Association. He is one of the spokes in the wheel. You all know him not only because he is a good fellow, but a good worker. He is backed by a large constituency, he represents a strong organization, he comes from one end of the state where they make presidents, but he is willing to bide a little time. Providing it is found wise to retain Mr. Anderson another year, he is perfectly willing to remain in any place you choose to put him. He has occupied a good many positions of that sort and been self-sacrificing. In talking with many prominent men in the Association I find they all say that he should be recognized for the good work he has done. That man is none other than Mr. J. A. Lockie, of Buffalo, and I desire therefore to place him in nomination for the office of first vice-president.

MR. GOLDMANN: It is a genuine pleasure to me to rise and second the nomination. Mr. Todd has so fully stated the case that there is little left for me to say. I only want to say for New York that we heartily endorse the nomination of this

excellent gentleman to the office of first vice-president.

MR. SMITHER: I do not want this opportunity to pass by without Mr. Lockie's own constituency being heard from. He might think we are "agin 'im," and if he gets into office we might suffer therefor. If this was at home, it would not be necessary for anybody to say a word for "all that goes without saying." He has served acceptably as president of the Erie County Association, and without trying to make any speech I want to say that the representatives of the western end of the state will vote for him with both hands. Mr. Lockie, as has been stated, is one of those men that is willing to take any position that will help. He does not seek preferment. He has, from time to time been pushed up by his friends. I therefore second the nomination.

No other names being offered, the nominations were closed, and on motion Mr. Lockie was elected by one unanimous ballot.

THE PRESIDENT: You have received the unanimous vote of this Association as first vice-president. Do you accept?

MR. LOCKIE,—Mr. President and Fellow Members: It is needless for me to say that I heartily appreciate the honor that you have done me by electing me without any opposition to the second highest office in this Association. I thank you and will do my best to fill the chair when Dr. Anderson is performing the other functions of his office.

MR. MUENCH: I heartily congratulate this Association upon having made such a selection for the first vice-presidency. I believe that if there were no further nominations made, if there were no additions to these men, they would be well able to take care of our organization, but I also believe we should secure ourselves, and I desire to add another excellent man to the staff of officers, one whom I can assure you will be a creditable member of your administration if you desire to place him in that position. We have a man in Syracuse in whom we trust

implicitly, and have selected him at times for president of our Association. He has during several years past taken an active part in the legislative measures that have been passed for the State of New York, and it is conceded that he deserves a large share of credit for the success we have achieved during the last year. I desire to place in nomination Mr. Thorpe, who I can say is backed by each and every Syracuse member present or at home.

MR. HIRSEMAN: Mr. President, we have for some years watched that gentleman from Syracuse in the way he has performed his duties, not only as a local presiding officer but as a great aid and assistance to the Legislative Committee of the State Association, and the gentlemen of New York in council among themselves have thought it was right and proper and due that Mr. Thorpe be recognized in one of the offices of this Association, and we hope that it will be as unanimous as the vote for president and first vice-president.

MR. VAN WINKLE: I desire to say at this time that my selection to the office of third vice-president at Elmira was without my desire. I endeavored to protest and was sat down upon, but I did not think that it was right for me to get in line for I was not looking for it. To aspire for the presidency is certainly a laudable ambition. I did not aspire for the position for the reason that I am certain it would be impossible for me to discharge the functions of that office. Hence I think it would be wrong for me to keep in line for that position. I wish at this time to have it understood that I step down and out of my own accord, and therefore I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Thorpe.

There being no further nominations, on motion Mr. Thorpe was elected by one affirmative ballot.

MR. THORPE: I shall only be too glad to follow in the footsteps of the illustrious men who have preceded me, and do the best I can.

DR. MUIR: We have had a president from Brooklyn, a vice-president from Erie County, and one from the middle section, Syracuse, and I think it would be fitting that we have one from Manhattan. The Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association has been very successful in doing good work, and a good deal has been due to Mr. Swann, whom I nominate for the office of third vice-president.

MR. ROGERS: In behalf of the middle section it gives me pleasure to endorse the nomination most heartily.

On motion, Mr. Swann received the unanimous ballot of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT: It is a great pleasure to me to announce the election of Mr. Swann, one of the best members of this Association, for the position of third vice-president.

MR. SWANN: I thank you very much for this honor conferred upon me, it has come as a great surprise. I never thought for a single moment that I would ever be an officer in this Association. I will try to fill the office to the best of my ability.

MR. TODD: I am not a graphophone nor much of an orator, but when I get up I can usually guess what I want to say. In this case, however, it goes without saying that we have a great Secretary, and it gives me great pleasure to place in nomination a man I have in mind. Like a certain young lady with two lovers, she used to accept a kiss from one of them once in a while. One day number two asked if he could kiss her as well as the other one, and she answered, "I never found anyone that could kiss me as nice as he does, but you." Now the present incumbent of the secretary's office, Mr. Dawson, does it the nearest like I did of any fellow I ever saw. I would like to place him in nomination to succeed himself as secretary of the Association for the ensuing year.

DR. TUTTILL: I do not know that I can make use of any such classical illustrations as those used by ex-Secretary Todd,



but I say when we have a good man, keep him. Very few of you realize the stringent duties of the secretary of an association of this size. The duties performed are beyond your comprehension unless you have had experience in similar lines, and for the eastern section of the State of New York I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. E. S. Dawson for secretary.

DR. GREGORY: On behalf of the western end of the state, I want to add my tribute of respect to the secretary, both personally and officially. I like him as a man and as an officer, and I take pleasure in representing our section in seconding his nomination.

MR. SWANN: On behalf of the Manhattan Association, I also second this nomination.

MR. THORPE: From his home city we take great pleasure in this recognition.

DR. HUESTED: On behalf of the capital of the Empire State around which the rest of the state revolves during about four months of the year, I would like to endorse the nomination of Mr. Dawson. We know what he has done in the past, and it has been quite a good past, that he has served us, and I believe we can count on his good service for the future.

MR. HIRSEMAN: I only want to say that he "daws'nt" refuse.

The nominations were closed and on motion the chairman of the Executive Committee cast one affirmative ballot for the election of Mr. Dawson.

THE PRESIDENT: You have received the unanimous vote of this Association to continue in the same position which you have filled so ably for the past year, and it is my great pleasure to commend you to this Association for the great ability which you have displayed during the twelve months you have served. Do you accept?

MR. DAWSON: I do so, and thank my friends of the Asso-

ciation for the pleasant words spoken in my behalf. I hope I can do better work in the next year than I did this year.

DR. MUIR: I wish to nominate Mr. Frank Richardson as his own successor in the office of treasurer.

The nomination was seconded and Mr. Richardson received the unanimous vote of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT: You have received the unanimous vote and assurance that you are the right man in the right place. Do you accept the office?

MR. RICHARDSON: I thank you all for the election to this important office. I can only say that in the future as in the past, my best services are at your command.

THE PRESIDENT: The next vacancies to fill are on the Executive Committee in place of Mr. Lockie, Mr. Diamond and Mr. Bunker.

MR. ROGERS: There are certain offices in the bestowal of the Association which might be considered of a complimentary character, and others which should be chosen upon an especial fitness for the duties of the office. The Executive Committee is essentially the working force of the Association. On the success of its work depends the success of the Association. It is a matter of much regret that we are obliged to part with our most excellent chairman of that committee, but his elevation to the office of first vice-president compels us so to do, and it becomes us to choose a man who is the possessor of qualities that will enable him to succeed Mr. Lockie. I therefore take great pleasure in nominating Mr. Bunker of Utica to that office.

Nomination seconded.

MR. SMITHER: As the members all know, it has been customary for this Association to avail themselves as far as possible of experience in the office of member of the Executive Committee, but from time to time as the members are elevated to other position, it is necessary for us to reach out and in-

fuse some new blood. Last year there was a little of that infusion done in the election of a certain gentleman who has done excellent service and who deserves to be retained. I therefore nominate Mr. Peter Diamond.

Seconded.

MR. LOCKIE: It was one of the conditions of my promotion that I be allowed to nominate a gentleman to succeed me. We cannot have too much of a good thing from the western end of the state. We have in the little city of Rochester, which is merely a suburb of Buffalo, a gentleman who has been a regular attendant at these meetings for the last eight or ten years. He is not very much in the way of stature but we know what he can do in the way of work. I therefore nominate Mr. George Hahn.

Nomination seconded.

On motion the secretary cast one affirmative ballot for the election of the three members.

MR. DIAMOND: I thank you very much for the honor conferred upon me in re-electing me as a member of the Executive Committee. This convention has given me some work to do. It has made me sign about 103 applications; I hope next year to sign at least 500.

On motion one ballot was cast for the election of delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association bearing the following names: Thomas Stoddart, Clay W. Holmes, A. B. Husted, Caswell E. Mayo and W. C. Anderson.

The following recommendation from the Board of Pharmacy relative to an amendment to the Pharmacy Law was presented.

The New York State Board of Pharmacy presents to the New York State Pharmaceutical Association for their consideration a proposed amendment to Section 199, Chapter 667, laws of 1900, as amended.

To strike out from lines 21 and 22: "and merchants and retail dealers may sell the ordinary non-poisonous domestic remedies."

Strike out from lines 25, 26, 27 and 28: "grant to some resident therein who has had experience in dealing in drugs, medicines and poisons a permit to compound medicines, fill prescriptions and sell poison for a period not exceeding one year, upon payment of a fee not exceeding \$3.00," and to substitute therefor: "grant to one or more resident merchants therein a permit to sell, in original packages, drugs, medicines and poisons, put up by and bearing the label of a licensed pharmacist, together with the name and address of the seller, for a period not exceeding one year, upon the payment of a fee not to exceed \$1.00. All sales of poisons under this section shall be registered in a book kept for this purpose." To strike out from lines 29 and 30: "and may be limited to one or more of the above classifications and to the sale of certain kinds of poisons."

WARREN L. BRADT, Secretary.

Upon motion this recommendation was made a special order of business for Friday morning, to follow immediately after the regular opening of the sitting.

Adjournment taken to Friday morning.

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## SIXTH SITTING

FRIDAY MORNING, June 19, 1903.

The President called the Association to order at 10 o'clock. The minutes of the preceding sitting were read and approved.

The Executive Committee reported one name, which was ordered to take the usual course.

The Executive Committee reported seven additional applicants for membership, which were posted in the usual way.

On motion adjournment for one minute was taken in order to allow the names of these applicants to be posted for election.

The President called the Association to order and the minutes of the morning's business were duly read and approved.

On motion one affirmative ballot was cast and the applicants declared duly elected.



The special order of business was called up.

DR. MUIR: I would like to ask the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy for information as to the manner in which this action was taken.

MR. BRADT: I understand Mr. Muir to ask why he was not asked to be at that meeting. This resolution was referred to the members of the Middle Branch and the Committee on Registration. I am not a member of the Committee on Registration, but of the Middle Branch, and as such I went to that meeting and supposed Mr. Muir was to be there, but he was not there and one or two members of the branch were absent, so I supposed of course, that Mr. Muir could not for some reason be there. There was no intent whatever to have Mr. Muir absent from that meeting. Mr. Todd, perhaps, can explain more satisfactorily than I because he was more instrumental in drawing up this resolution.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Todd, as your name has been called if you have no objection to making a further explanation upon the manner in which this resolution came before the convention, we will be glad to have you do so.

MR. TODD: I have no objection whatever. The State Board of Pharmacy had its supplementary report to prepare and submit. They had the reports of all committees to make and that was the reason that we have been absent from so many of these sittings. Of course, that was the first business before the State Board. Under the head of miscellaneous business this matter was spoken of in the Board because we thought it should be brought to the attention of the Board, and thought it advisable to thresh it out there, so to speak, and if thought best, to formulate an amendment and present it to the State Association; because it was decided several years ago that anything that should be introduced in the legislature should be first discussed and referred to the Legislative Committee of the Association. When we had talked it up in the Board we

thought it was worthy of consideration. It was referred back to the Middle Branch together with the Committee on Registration. We had no time to get together until after the General Board had adjourned. As soon as we had a chance we had a meeting. Mr. Hyde, chairman of the Registration Committee, was out of town, called away on important business. I think Mr. Jewell was also absent so these members of the two committees were not present when the law was drawn up, and it was taken back to the next meeting of the Board, and it seemed impossible for Dr. Brundage to get enough of the Board together for the committee, and as we had our sittings at the hotel we finally came together and this was properly introduced and thoroughly discussed. At that meeting there were ten of the fifteen members of the Board present, and it was the unanimous report of the Board that this was a wise measure and should be introduced in the Association because if the State Board of Pharmacy is coming in contact with the law they can see the good strong points and all the imperfections in the law. This measure is especially desired by the Middle Branch because it affects the Middle Branch more than it does the other two combined. That is the explanation why Mr. Muir was not present. There was no intent on the part of the Board, nor so far as I know, of any member to show any discourtesy. We wished to take it up in the Board first, and if it appeared advisable, to introduce it here.

MR. ROGERS: I think it is quite apparent that there was no intent to treat Mr. Muir discourteously, but I also think from some remarks that Mr. Muir has made that he does not fully concur in the action of the Board, and as he desires to maintain his reputation for consistency, I suggest that this matter could be easily disposed of by Mr. Muir asking the secretary to record that he did not concur in it.

THE PRESIDENT: I doubt whether any record of that sort

can be made at this time because the matter is before the Association in the regular order.

DR. MUIR: I am almost surprised that my friend happened to choose the drug business for his profession; he should have been a lawyer. I am not thin skinned and do not feel as though the Board intended anything, it is the regularity I am after, when, according to the secretary, as I understand, there was only one of the Committee on Registration present. I do maintain that when any organization, and especially a state body adjourns subject to call of the chair, it is a duty to notify every member of the convening of another meeting, that should be done. I received no such notice. I have not been out of town, and have only been in these two buildings since I have been here. I would like to have had this talk before this bill came up, because I would have liked to have had a part, have had an opportunity to express the same remarks. I move that this bill, this suggestion if you prefer to call it by that name, be referred back to the Board.

MR. KLEINE: I second the motion.

DR. GREGORY: We might just as well face facts as to try to cover them up. The resolution is before the Association. It is the property of the Association. How it got here, that is, so far as the action of the Board is concerned, is not the question at the present time. Mr. Muir is not the only "Simon Pure" apostle of pharmacy in the State of New York; there are other members of this Association and members of the Board of Pharmacy who have just as deep an interest in the questions that affect pharmacy, pharmacists and this Association as his good self. Others may have different opinions, that is right, but I don't think we should be discredited as not having as deep a regard for our interests as others have who differ from us in opinion. We believe that behind the thought that was in the Simpson bill, there is a strong force, not from one locality, but from the entire state, and many of us who have been at

Albany in the effort to protect our interests from vicious legislation were convinced that there is real danger impending in the way of legislation similar to the Simpson bill. Our thought is to protect ourselves, to make the law better and stronger, or at least attempt to make it better. It is not to lower the standards of pharmacy, it is not to weaken the law, but it is to make it stand more firmly. If you think of the history of the law you will see that this has been done before. The first attack made upon the law was all along the line. The part that appealed most strongly to the Legislature was the method of election of the Eastern Branch, and it was clearly affirmed that the law would be modified if some concessions were not made, and the members of the eastern section were fairly satisfied with the amendment. Next came this question of drugs and medicines in the rural districts, and the Costello bill was introduced and again we were satisfied that it was weakness in the law to curtail the selling in the rural districts as much as had been done. By conference with Mr. Costello and others we were satisfied with securing a material improvement in the Costello proposition and have it go into the bill, and it has strengthened the law. Last year with the Simpson bill, one of the strongest arguments used was that it had been amended by the Costello bill. We had opened the doors in the matter of supplying the rural districts. It was a source of strength to the bill that it had the Costello amendment in it. We are again satisfied that there is danger ahead of us. The postponing of this question prevents our acting in self-defense before we have the approval of this Association. We do not know what we will have to do next year in order to prevent a greater evil. This matter is before us and I believe we should settle the question to-day at least as far as an expression of opinion is concerned. The suggestion is made that it shall be referred to the Legislative Committee with power, not with instructions to introduce, but with power so that if we find



that the Pharmacy law is dangerously threatened, this may be offered as a matter of defense against whatever attack is made. I think that is the best position we can take, to provide the Association with means of defense, not with orders to introduce the amendment. It is properly before us and it is proper that the State Board of Pharmacy, being best acquainted with the facts, should bring the matter here. I hope this motion to refer back will not prevail.

MR. ROGERS: I think there has been created in the minds of some the idea that the measure, perhaps, was hostile to pharmacy. Under the present law the permit given to a country dealer authorizes him to dispense prescriptions and sell medicines in bulk. Those of us who are familiar with the condition of affairs where these permits are given, and where they are required for the convenience of the community, know that there is no absolute safeguard thrown around the community or any individual if they indulge in the right which the law gives them to dispense prescriptions. This amendment takes away that right, and only gives them a permit to sell remedies in original packages when put up by a licensed pharmacist. I will not discuss the necessity of those remedies. It is well known and conceded by all. This merely authorizes the Board to increase the number of places where those permits are given, but still leaves the proviso that they shall not be within the three mile limit of a licensed pharmacy. At any time the license is granted to a pharmacist within that limit these permits cease. This pharmacy law is not a sacred document, it is of man's devising. It has received several amendments, and will undoubtedly receive several more. I believe that the constitution of the United States is changed once in a while, and your church, Mr. President, I believe is revising its creed. The world moves and we must reckon with public sentiment. You people in the great metropolitan cities do not understand the condition of things prevailing in the rural

districts. You do not realize that three miles, two miles, even perhaps a single mile may be an unsurmountable difficulty when the roads are packed with four or five feet of snow or impassable with mud. You do not recognize the force back of the legislators from the country. The man who runs the Republican party from the State of New York votes up here in the Southern Tier. The leaders of the dominant party in both houses are from up the state. You have not anything like the influence with your own people down there that these country merchants have with the legislators. You have to reckon on that all the time. I do not desire to put this Association on record as recommending these changes. I believe that they are bound to come, but I do wish at this time and place to have the members take into consideration that we are confronted by a condition and not a theory. Mr. Muir is one of our sincerest men, but he don't understand the condition of things in the rural districts. We are in the rural districts. I am not speaking of myself, my interests will be served either way, but I wish you to remember that you cannot build a Chinese wall to keep progress out.

MR. TODD: I would like to make a short explanation. Almost all the attacks upon the pharmacy law have come from the rural districts. The law now permits the granting of permits to a general dealer three miles from a regular licensed pharmacist. This proposed amendment does not change the limit. We have always charged \$3.00 for the permit and \$2.00 for registration of the store. By that he is allowed to sell all sorts of drugs and medicines in bulk without labeling them. Well, that gives a good deal of satisfaction, but three little grocers may be doing business in the same place and they are all buying of different jobbers; there is too much jealousy. One man gets a permit and the other two cannot under the law. The other two jobbers are fighting for their friends and customers. Trouble comes there. Under this proposed amendment, a man

cannot sell in bulk, he can only sell in original packages put up by and bearing the label of a licensed pharmacist. He then must put his own label and address on the bottle or package, and he must register all poison sales in a book the same as pharmacists do. This permit, as it exists at present allows him to sell drugs and medicines without any sort of restriction, while we who sell hundreds of dollar's worth where he sells one, are surrounded by all sorts of restrictions, proper ones at that. This comes from what we have found to exist in the forty-six counties in the Middle Section. We have 400 of these permits out at present. These only run from January to January, and if, at any time the necessity ceases, if a pharmacy or drug store is opened within the limit, these permits cease. This amendment, of course comes from our conditions, and from what we see of the necessity in the rural districts; it is not with any intent to break down the laws. It is a stroke of policy. Is it not better to be a little politic than to be so conservative, and instead of perhaps taking out a bar, having the whole thing broken through?

MR. MUIR: With the consent of my seconder, which has been granted, I withdraw that motion of referring this back because I am convinced that this thing ought to be fairly discussed. I never did believe in pushing any bill through without open discussion, and that is what I am objecting to, that I did not have a chance to discuss this bill when it came up in the Board. I do not want to take from others what was denied to me. There is no claim against any member that that was done with any intent to do what was wrong, and I do believe that our friend Mr. Rogers' remark the other day was a very good one, that the Board of Pharmacy try not to meet during the active sessions of the State Association. On the discussion of this amendment and of the law at the present time this talk about giving a store keeper the right to put up prescriptions is entirely within the Board of Pharmacy. It is not compul-

sory, and I do not believe there has been one issued to any grocer to compound prescriptions. I know there has been none in our section, and I doubt if there have been many in the Middle Section. I would like to ask the secretary.

THE SECRETARY: One.

DR. MUIR: One in the great State of New York. Next is the statement that the amendments always come from the rural districts. As a member of the Legislative Committee, I deny that. The amendments are engineered in New York City and given to a country member to introduce. The force behind these amendments is admitted by the man who has told me he wrote most of the resolution, that he had consulted with the jobbing houses and with the grocery trade and they were perfectly satisfied with this. The next point I wish to notice, made by our friend Mr. Rogers, for whom I have the highest regard, and no more able man ever went to Albany to look after the interests of the pharmacist, I have heard him in argument there upon the Simpson bill and the Thornton bill, stand before the committee and tell them that packages put up for sale in the grocery stores were dangerous to the public health, because they had no knowledge of the quality of medicine, they had no knowledge of the condition of the medicine, whether precipitation had taken place or not, reactions of several kinds were liable to take place, and the public must be protected by killing these injurious bills which permitted having medicines prepared by the pharmacists originally, and maybe two years after when the grocery clerk would go into a bin to hand it out, it might have become worthless through deterioration or even harmful. Another point, this resolution reads, "put up by a registered pharmacist." According to that, the goods can be put up in Ohio or Massachusetts or any other state in the Union where there is a registered pharmacist, and they can float from the Jersey shores any kind of medicine they want to, put up by a registered pharmacist. The grocery stores are



not responsible. There is no law in the state making the man pay the penalty who put up the preparation. Suppose there is danger, the State of New York cannot dictate to the legislature in some other state. The next point that presents itself to me, is that in preparing a resolution of this character, I am not very sensitive, but men, many of them who know nothing of legislation feel as though the Legislative Committee of this State Association are not competent to take the arguments and substitute what they know and protect the pharmacists of this state that this body must instruct them, and they must go to Albany instructed not to use their own judgment; but the men who are appointed members of the Legislative Committee must say, "We cannot do anything further than offer this resolution which we must introduce." Every man on the Legislative Committee will bear me out, they have, at several times been obliged to adopt amendments to several laws that have been introduced, and I have never heard this organization saying that these men did not faithfully watch and do their best for the pharmacist without being instructed. Instructions are very bad things sometimes. When a man appears at a hearing or in opposition to a measure, he often wants to exercise his own judgment, but this we have not permitted him. There has a suggestion been made on the floor which I believe the gentleman gave in good faith, a proposition that this be referred to the committee with power, if they see fit, providing that there is a bill introduced similar to the Simpson bill, to offer this as a substitute. If this resolution is approved, just as sure as I stand here, there will be a bill introduced so that there will be no alternative for the members of the committee but to offer this as a substitute. How can you expect members of the Legislative Committee to go before the several health committees and go back on all the arguments that had previously been used telling that the Costello bill was a bad bill? But we had to tolerate it, we had to do something to

relieve the rural districts, and it was the best under the circumstances, and all agreed to it for we admitted at the meeting that it was very bad for the public because the medicines were not as good as those at the drug store, because we brought up the arguments that the man who had not the education to know the contents of the bottle, was not fit to dispense them even if they had been prepared by a licensed pharmacist. I do feel that whoever the Legislative Committee may be, appointed from this organization, they will be thoroughly qualified to look after the interests of this great state and the pharmacists at large because we do know that there are a great many things to be done. There are a great many things to be taken into consideration, and this committee has to meet local organizations. Then we have to meet committees at Albany and find out what we can do. If the State Association feels bound to be committed on this resolution, let us find out what position you are in. It is a house divided within itself and it certainly must fall. The best and most active men in the local organizations are the most active men in the State Association, some of them. The local organizations may differ in opinion. Therefore, I hope that this resolution will not be approved. I hope that the Legislative Committee will be trusted to do the very best they can to fight off any vicious legislation as they have always done before. It looks to me somewhat of the character of trying to prepare something that you anticipate, you feel pretty sure it is going to be there. I am surprised, as a member of that Legislative Committee, and I have been in touch with it for some time, everybody knows we have all been active and done everything we could, and I am not informed and have no knowledge nor any fear of any Simpson bill going along in the State of New York while there is such a man in the chair as we have to-day, Governor Odell. The next point is that the amendments have come from the rural districts. For many, many years this

state has had the good luck to have a citizen of Brooklyn occupy the office of the chairman of the Health Committee of the Senate, and he has staved off a great deal of obnoxious legislation. I stand here and ask any man that has been on the Legislative Committee if they have not been more willing to assist the State Association in defeating obnoxious legislation than all the country members put together. I speak of Mr. Audett and Dr. Rush, who were there for five years. I only want to say that we have men who watch the interests of pharmacy with just as much interest in the city as up in the rural districts. The argument brought forth that this does not affect New York and New York ought not to meddle, seems to me an unfair one. I have said several times and repeat it, my love for pharmacy extends beyond Greater New York, it goes clear to Lake Erie, and I think that anything that tends to discourage pharmacy, and I believe that this does, is a matter for every man who is a member of this organization to consider. One argument was brought up by a gentleman who told me he was a retailer in some of these country villages, and he said that the very moment such a thing as this goes through, that three miles from his store there will be three permits granted, and just so soon his business would go down. Competition would take place. A farmer could in these country stores trade his farm produce for his drugs and would travel three miles and pass his drug store and do his trading. We don't want to grant more than one or two licenses for a country place, although if a man applies to the court for a mandamus, I do not question but that he will get it, and if the grocer and the other drug merchants want to run it they can see no objection to that. In all fairness, for I want to see this fairly discussed, I do feel that these instructions by adopting this and referring to the Legislative Committee is wrong. I do believe that they ought to be instructed to use their judgment and oppose every obnoxious measure as best

they can. In the present law it is not compulsory, and there is only one man in this state working under such a permit, if one man has this license at present as granted to one merchant in the village, he prizes it. In one instance I know of myself, the man had a pharmacopocia, a dispensatory and several other works, and he informed me last summer that he was going up for examination as soon as possible. That man who has that right don't want to cut prices or sell anything that would interfere with the three mile druggists because they fear they might be reported to the Board of Pharmacy the following year, and that would take his license away from him. New York is an important factor, we have a large rural district. We have probably as many in Long Island as they have in several counties up in the state. It is a rural district when you get beyond the confines of Greater New York, and just so soon as an amendment of this character was put through for the benefit of the people up state, just so soon the amendment would affect the Long Island district. We have this rural competition in three or four places. Therefore, I hope that this is understood by the Legislative Committee, and that whoever is appointed on that committee will understand what has been discussed here.

DR. HUESTED: I wish simply to call your attention to the fact that this has been the bone of contention ever since pharmacy laws have attempted to control the practice of pharmacy in this state, and practically this same measure was forced to be submitted to previous to the enactment of the present law. Now we find that when these privileges were taken away, which, under the old law were granted, the same contention comes up for the re-enactment of them, and I do not believe we can get rid of the attacks upon the pharmacy law and attempts at legislation inimical to the law until some such concessions are granted. If concessions like these are not granted, I believe there will be great danger of a final repeal or at least



of injury to the law as a whole. The conditions that exist at the present time in rural districts are not satisfactory to the inhabitants, they are a continual source of irritation, of stimulant to complaint and trouble, and will be just so long as they exist. If we have not learned by past experience to profit by what has gone by, we will simply have to suffer the consequences of our lack of appreciation of the condition of things. I believe in upholding pharmacy just as much as any other member of this Association, and it was for the upholding of pharmacy and the improvement of the practice of pharmacy throughout the state that I allied myself with this organization at its beginning. I think that we have all had that object in view from that time to this, but I am fully convinced that my friend Mr. Muir is in error when he believes that this measure is going to be detrimental to the practice of pharmacy. I look upon it as quite the opposite, that it will really be an elevation to it and strengthen the Pharmacy law to the better carrying out of it, and in every way be to the best interest of the pharmacist.

MR. MERRITT: I wish first to correct that I told Mr. Muir that there was one permit for compounding prescriptions, for I understand that the permit has been withdrawn. We have several out but they were issued to physicians who run drug stores. There is another theory that Mr. Muir speaks of in regard to the competition in trade. He did not, to my way of thinking, go into it in detail. He says, a druggist told him that within the three mile limit there would be three stores coming in competition with him. I contend and know that in these little cross road towns no more drugs would be sold if there were six stores than if there was only one. The village stores of this section will not have an average of more than \$20 or \$25 worth. If this small sum be divided between three or four merchants, each man will have his share and he cannot say to the board or the legislature, "We demand that we shall

have a permit. If you don't do it, we will put up a bill against you." This bill was carefully prepared. When I was elected a member of the State Board of Pharmacy and Mr. Stoddart was elected president of this Association, I corresponded with him on this very same point. He advised me at that time to let the matter drop, that it was no time to change pharmaceutical legislation, it might be taken up at some later date. As things have developed, now seems to be the time to put this in position.

MR. SEARLES: I do not feel that I can be consistent with my duties as chairman of the national Committee on Legislation without recording my protest against the passage of this resolution. We have been in Albany last winter and previous winters combating this very subject month after month. We have had this come up in one form or another, and particularly in the Simpson bill. The very introducer of this resolution to your honorable body has been in Albany combating the same principle, submitting to the committees that the passage of such a bill as this would be detrimental to the interests of the people of the state. When he places before a committee for instance a sample of laudanum upon the bottle of which was pasted a torn piece of wrapping paper upon which was written the word "laudanum," and the laudanum in the bottle was about the color of Rhine wine, and it happened to be my duty to pass these samples around to the members of the Committee on Health, and one of them took it and looked at it, there was a fragment of label at the bottom of the bottle which this piece of paper was pasted over, and he said, "This bottle comes from the town where I live." I said, "Do you want to see a bill passed which makes it possible for you or any of your family to buy an article like this?" The father of this bill, the one whom I understand to be the father of it, had a long talk with me on this subject yesterday. He said, this is just an effort to make the pharmacy law harmonize with

the penal code, and told me that section 415 was the one to be looked up. I was interested enough to go to a lawyer and ask him for his copy. I consulted number 415 and found it referred to the taking of fares on ferry boats. I suppose my friend got the number wrong. When you compare the specifications of the penal code with those of the Pharmacy law, I believe the Pharmacy Board will have all the power they need to enforce the law. Taking down the bars for the promiscuous handling of drugs in general stores is detrimental to the business. I do not think any people would object to an amendment which took away that provision that one person in the village should be licensed. You have given it in this recommendation here one or more. It is better, of course, to place the responsibility upon only one person in that community because that one person does get more experience from year to year. The proposed bill strikes out a part of the regulations affecting the power of the Board of Pharmacy to enforce the Pharmacy law. I think that all the pharmacists here will admit that the administration of the law has been more strictly carried out since we have had the present law, since we have had the State Board of Pharmacy. It is in the hands of the people, and you must expect if you enforce a law as it ought to be enforced, that you are going to get somebody that feels the effect of it, and they want to get out from under the provisions of that law, and so they are all the time going to the legislature with such things as this, which, one after another wipe out the supervision which the board has over the druggists of the state. I honestly believe, gentlemen, that this bill should be tabled and no further action taken upon it. I do not desire to choke off debate if there are any other speakers that desire to be heard.

MR. MERRITT: I would like to ask what edition of the penal code he consulted yesterday.

MR. SEARLES: I do not know the date of the issue. It was

evidently sufficiently up to date for a practicing lawyer to use.

MR. MUIR: I move that this resolution be tabled indefinitely.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you desire to withdraw your original motion? I think that your original motion would compel referring this back to the proper body and let them consult among themselves.

MR. MUIR: I will withdraw that. I do not want to cast any reflection upon the Board of Pharmacy.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion is withdrawn.

MR. MUIR: I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

MR. KLEINE: I second the motion.

Carried.

MR. TODD: I would like to bring the attention of the Eastern Board to the fact that the Board of Pharmacy passed a resolution, and I simply wish to inform the Association of the fact that there is a great diversity in the use of the poison register throughout the state, and the Board passed a resolution that the Committee on Registration together with the officers of the State Association, should look into the feasibility of getting up a poison register for the druggists of the state. There is now a very good one but it can be bettered.

THE PRESIDENT: Please make a motion of that character so that it can be acted upon.

MR. TODD: I therefore offer such motion.

Seconded.

Carried.

Mr. Lockie presented the report of the Executive Committee.

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## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:—

Your Committee desires to present to you its report of the



work it has performed during the past year, as follows:

There being nothing of sufficient importance to call any special meetings, none were held. Together with the Treasurer, members of this committee endeavored to collect some of the long-standing dues, and early in the year, the Chairman wrote personal letters to those members of the Association who were in arrears for two or more years, appealing to them to remit the amounts to the Treasurer. The result of these efforts was far from satisfactory, some delinquents making promises that were never fulfilled; others asking to have their names stricken from the roll of members, while a few paid up and are still in good standing. At the present meeting, 131 new members were passed upon by your Committee and elected to membership, making a total of 994 members, or high-water mark. The membership of our Association in the N. A. R. D. has been continued. Drafts Nos. 308 to 326 inclusive, amounting to \$1,668.27, have been approved and paid, an itemized statement of which will appear in the Treasurer's report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. LOCKIE, Chairman.

W. B. BUNKER,

PETER DIAMOND.

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MR. KLIENE: I move its adoption, and that it be spread upon the minutes.

Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the installation of officers for the ensuing year. Before we proceed to this, as your retiring president, I desire to thank each and every member of this Association for the very cordial support which they have given me during my administration, and I leave the chair of this Association with a feeling that I owe a very deep debt of thanks to every member for the cordial manner in which they have treated me, and I ask you now to extend to my successor, and I am more than pleased that he is to succeed me because he is better able to fill this office than I, I ask you to give him the same cordial support. I now have the pleasure

of introducing to you your president elect, Dr. Anderson. I present to him this gavel to which I hope you will repond in the same manner and give him the same order as you have given to me.

DR. ANDERSON,—Mr. Stoddart, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association: I realize the fact that the lateness of the hour will prevent me from entering into any lengthy discussion in accepting this office, for I know many are anxious to catch the early trains. I want to express to you my sincere appreciation of this mark of confidence, particularly so as it came to me unanimously and upon one of the most important occasions in the history of this organization. It is well known that we celebrate at this time our silver anniversary. We are all familiar with the record of the New York State Association during the twenty-four years. And I feel to-day that we are starting out to make a record for another twenty-five years. It is an honor which I appreciate very highly that I am called as president in this new era of its work. I wish to assure you that I will take as my example one which I believe is most worthy, that of my predecessor, Mr. Stoddart. I want to say to you that it will be a pleasure to me to come before you one year from now and say that I have been able to beat the record of my friend Stoddart if it is possible. I wish to ask the support of every one. I believe I shall have the hearty co-operation of the most excellent corps of officers you have brought to my assistance. I believe I will have the earnest support of every member of the Association. We have a great work to do, we have many things to accomplish and we want our organization to grow and become stronger, and I pledge you all the effort I can possibly put forth in continuing the great work of the New York State Association and making it the great power it should be in the field of pharmacy.

Dr. Anderson now took the chair.

THE PRESIDENT: The next officer to be installed is first vice-president, and I will appoint Dr. Husted, Mr. Otis and Mr. Mayo to escort the vice-president to his position on the platform.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am pleased to bring before you the gentleman you have selected for first vice-president, and as he no doubt is well known to all of you in his new dress, I need not tell you that it is none other than Mr. Lockie, of Buffalo.

MR. LOCKIE,—Mr. President and fellow members of our Association: I had thought when I came to this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of this Association, that I would be relieved from any office at all. For three years I had the pleasure of being chairman of the Executive Committee, which is in itself a hard position, especially so when the members will hang back from paying their dues. There is one regret that I have in leaving that committee, and that is that my successor will not have the trouble that I did to secure the money to carry on the affairs of the Association, for the treasurer has assured me that we have paid up everything thus far and have quite a snug balance. It seemed that the will of the Association was not to allow me to retire this year without putting me a step higher, but I was informed that there is a string attached to my election as first vice-president. My informant says that unless I put back upon my face the hirsute growth to which people have been accustomed, I will never get any higher. If I, as vice-president, should ever be called upon to step higher, if I can make the record that my predecessors have made, I shall feel well repaid for any nights of sleep I have lost as chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: I believe Mr. Thorpe and Mr. Swann are not present. The next introduction in order is that of the secretary. The committee will kindly escort Mr. Dawson to the platform.

THE PRESIDENT: It is with a feeling of extreme pleasure

and satisfaction that I present you to the members of this Association as secretary elect.

MR. DAWSON: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Association: It gives me sincere pleasure to come before you as secretary for the ensuing year, and I can assure you that I shall endeavor to do my work in a manner that will meet with your approval, which I failed to do last year. I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

THE PRESIDENT: The next office is that of treasurer. Members of the Association, I am pleased to present to you the guardian of your funds for the coming year, Mr. Richardson.

MR. RICHARDSON: Mr. President and Members of the State Association: It is very gratifying to appear before you a second time in this capacity, especially in view of the fact that the condition of our finances has improved so materially in the past year. Last year at the close of the meeting some of the drafts had to be held for some time before payment. At this meeting all the drafts can be paid when presented.

THE PRESIDENT: Next comes the Executive Committee. The members are Mr. Bunker, Mr. Diamond and Mr. Hahn.

Mr. Bunker was introduced as chairman.

MR. BUNKER,—Members of the Association: This is very gratifying to me, to be honored the second time to occupy a position on one of your important committees, and I trust that I will be able to attend to it to your entire satisfaction. I realize its responsibilities and hope that I will be always able to carry them as well as my predecessor. It is a pleasant thought to me inasmuch as I had a part in arranging the entertainment programme of this meeting, and I really believe from the congratulations you have extended to me, that you have all had a good time. In saying that I feel amply repaid.

MR. HAHN: I am not a speech maker but thank you kindly for the honor.



THE PRESIDENT: You are well acquainted with the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association and we will waive any ceremony in this instance.

MR. MUIR: I wish that I was gifted so that I could do justice to the subject that I wish to present and that is to move a vote of thanks to the local committee for the very able and generous manner in which they have taken care of us to make this meeting one of the most enjoyable meetings we have ever had in the history of the Association. Not only is it due to the chairman for his hard work but also due to the other members of the committee. To be added to that resolution there should be one of thanks to the Ladies' Auxiliary for their attention to the visiting ladies, and entertainments given while we have been in the city. Last but not least, to the Commercial Travellers' Auxiliary. To the boys, the ones that do so much for the State Association; they certainly have outdone themselves on this occasion by presenting one of the most pleasant entertainments we have ever had at a state meeting. I am pleased to see that they take the interest that they do and have formed this auxiliary. It is of great value to the State Association to keep up the interest of the membership and keep in touch with everything that is of value to pharmacy; therefore I hope that these resolutions will be sent by the secretary to the several chairmen and recorded in our minutes.

DR. HUESTED: I heartily second these resolutions, not because I think I can express in any more flowery language than our friend has already used, but because I feel that all he has said is true. All that Mr. Muir has said is true. We certainly have had a splendid meeting. I can recall none where I believe there has been more general satisfaction and interest and pleasure, and I heartily second this motion.

Carried by rising vote.

MR. KLEINE: I move you, sir, that the thanks of this Association be tendered to the retiring officers for the able and

conscientious manner in which they have discharged the duties of their various offices.

Seconded and carried.

DR. MUIR: I think we would do wrong to go home without taking note of the services rendered by one member of the Association who was not connected with the Legislative Committee, but was undoubtedly the best member of the committee during all the work at Albany, and it is nothing more than proper that this organization should make note of the fact that during the time of political legislation at Albany this past winter Mr. Warren L. Bradt of Albany was at all times ready to respond to our call even at the cost of neglecting his own business for the benefit of the pharmacist. Therefore, it gives me great pleasure to move a vote of thanks for his self-sacrifice.

MR. TODD: I rise to second that resolution. I wish also to call attention to the fact that a man has duties to his family as well as to his business, and in conversation with Mrs. Bradt about that time, I was informed that she had hardly seen her husband night or day for a week, but she soon became so interested in the committee work that she was over there at the Capitol watching the game whenever he happened to come out. Therefore, I not only second this resolution but wish it might include Mrs. Bradt.

DR. MUIR: I will accept Mr. Todd's amendment to the extent of calling Mr. Bradt's better half, the best member of the committee.

THE PRESIDENT: It is regularly moved and seconded that the thanks of this Association be extended to Mr. and Mrs. Bradt for their earnest work in the interest of legislative matters for the benefit of the pharmacists of this state.

Carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: I might say in connection with that, that

in recognition of the earnest work of Mr. Bradt, your president is pleased to announce that he will call upon him this year to act as a regular member of the Legislative Committee.

MR. MUIR: I would like to make a motion that a vote of thanks be extended through our secretary, or perhaps I might say that our secretary should be instructed to express the sentiment of the Association on the excise matter by tendering to the commissioner, Hon. P. H. Cullinan, the thanks of the pharmacists for the passage of the relief bill for the pharmacists, and also to his deputy, Mr. Clement.

Motion seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: It is regularly moved and seconded that our secretary convey to the Commissioner of Excise and his deputy the thanks of the Association for their assistance in legislative matters.

Carried.

MR. STODDART: As Mr. Cullinan took special pains with the Legislative Committee in listening to their argument very closely, I would suggest that the secretary incorporate as much as possible of the sentiments expressed upon this floor yesterday.

Seconded and carried.

On motion of Mr. Stoddart, the Association adjourned *sine die*.

## THE ENTERTAINMENT

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"Rah! for Utica." Utica, rightly named the Queen City of the Mohawk Valley, "beautiful for situation," the "crown of pride" to her citizens, she rests tranquilly in the midst of

"The hills rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun,  
With the vales resting in pensive quietness between."

The wisdom of our "Committee on place of meeting," was made apparent when it selected Utica as the place for the twenty-fifth annual meeting. Twenty-four years ago, on the 21st day of May, our great and glorious Association was born at Utica, and it was quite fitting that the twenty-fourth natal day should be celebrated in that beautiful city. This active city has been reaching out for conventions, big and little, for some time, and that the Uticans are adepts in the art of taking care of conventions, was evidenced by the successful treatment of the visiting "pill-rollers." When we all got together we were a big bunch, and we were delighted to think that we had come to enjoy the hospitalities of our Utica friends, and incidentally to attend the meeting, and we felt mighty sorry for those of our fellow members who did not come. From start to finish, the arrangements for the entertainment, and for the business sessions of the Association, were carried out without a hitch, barring one day's rain, and the Entertainment Committee, which consisted of Messrs. William Blaikie, William B. Bunker, John H. Sheehan and William Howarth, has every reason to feel proud of its achievements. The Butterfield House, which was selected as headquarters, was early filled to overflowing, and the other excellent hotels, of which there were several, were well patronized, while a number of the druggists secured rooms in apartment and private houses. Early on Monday evening, June 16, the lobby of the Butterfield was packed with members of the Association, and on Tuesday morning there was a good-sized and enthusiastic crowd in the Auditorium to attend



the opening session of the convention.

While the members were busy with their afternoon session, the visiting ladies were given a delightful reception in the parlors of the Butterfield House by the Utica ladies, who did everything they could to make the visitors feel at home, and at ease. On Tuesday evening, President Thomas Stoddart, assisted by his wife and sister and a number of the Utica ladies and gentlemen, gave a reception at headquarters, which was greatly enjoyed by all. There was plenty of good music, there were pleasing recitations by Miss Nelly L. Latimer, an elaborate collation and all the dancing that the devotees of terpsichore could ask for. There was a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen present, the parlor floor of the Butterfield was given up to them, and the success of the reception must have been very gratifying to the local druggists.

Wednesday morning the committee had planned for a trolley ride for the ladies to the beautiful village of Clinton, where Hamilton College is located, but rain interfered and the ladies solaced themselves with euchre and other games of cards in the parlors of the Butterfield. For the afternoon a trolley ride for all was scheduled for 4 o'clock to Summit Park, one of Utica's favorite summer resorts, but rain again interfered with the good designs of the committee, and only a few of the druggists and their ladies ventured out. Those who took the ride were not sorry that they went, but would have blessed old Jupiter-Pluvius if he had turned off the rain faucet at noon, instead of six o'clock. In the evening at 9 o'clock we were tendered a banquet at the Masonic Temple, and when Toastmaster Thomas Stoddart was at his place at the speakers' table he found himself facing three hundred and fifty banqueters. The banquet hall was large, and tables were arranged in seven long rows at right angle to the speakers' table, and were tastefully decorated with flowers and potted plants. At each plate was a pretty souvenir from Messrs. Johnson & Johnson in the shape of a leather watch fob with an enameled red cross pendant; an artificial rose boutonniere, sprinkled with Solon Palmer's inimitable rose perfume was another souvenir, for which we were indebted to Mr. Charles Pettis; and a special medicine glass from the well known firm of Messrs. Whitall, Tatum & Co., was another souvenir. At each lady's plate was, also, a prettily decorated box of Mr. Winthrop Baker's unexcelled chocolates, and Sen-Sen chewing gum galore. The menu, which was elaborate, with list of toasts, follows:

## MENU.

Cream of Tomato Bisque.  
 Olives. Celery. Gherkins  
 Saltines. Parkerhouse Rolls.  
 Sweetbread Patties a la Reine.  
 Chicken Croquettes, Peas.  
 Roast Turkey and Dressing.  
 Creamed Potatoes Cranberry Sauce.  
 Salads.  
 Lettuce. Tomatoes. Cucumbers.  
 Neapolitan Ice Cream.  
 Nabiseos. Assorted Cakes.  
 Coffee.  
 Apollinaris. Great Western.  
 Napoleon Cigars.

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## TOASTS.

Thomas Stoddart, Toastmaster.  
 The New York State Pharmaceutical Association.  
 Pharmacy.  
 Prescriptions and Politics.  
 State Board of Pharmacy.  
 Pharmacy Legislation.  
 Your Profession and Mine.  
 Our Travelling Friends.

The music, rendered by an orchestra of several pieces, was enchanting, and the popular pieces played were encored. The speakers were very entertaining, and all that they said is given in detail under the caption "The Banquet." As an appropriate finale we sang "Auld Lang Syne," and left the banquet hall about 3 A. M., feeling thoroughly satisfied with the lot of a pharmacist, and were ready to declare that the life of a pill roller was not as seamy as some were inclined to paint it.

The morning after the night before was sure to and did come, and we were not as prompt in reporting for business at the Auditorium as we should have been, but we made every stroke count, and adjourned in time to take the 1 P. M. cars for a trolley ride

to Little Falls, though most of us went dinnerless. Three hundred of us boarded the trolley cars, and soon after 1 o'clock we started on our memorable ride. The first place of interest to note as we left Utica was the Masonic Home, one of the grandest charities of the State. The building, in style of architecture, is very imposing; is built of pressed bricks, with sandstone trimmings, and is placed in the midst of spacious grounds, where it commands a magnificent view of the Mohawk Valley. There are at present 320 inmates, men, women and children, and they are all well cared for. East from this point we obtained a more extended view of the beautiful Mohawk Valley, with the Deerfield and Schuyler Hills in the distance. Passing through Frankfort and Ilion, we came to the quaint old village of Mohawk, then we came to Herkimer, where the trolley company has built the largest all-cement bridge in the world, and which spans the West Canada Creek. From this point our route laid along the north side of the valley, and we were regaled with a fine view of the hills on the south side, and the Mohawk River. After a ten-mile ride through this beautiful scenery, we reached picturesque Little Falls, where, as we approached the city, we had a chance to see Hansen Island, where the Chr. Hansen laboratories are located. We next boarded the steam cars for a ride to Dolgeville over the Little Falls and Dolgeville railroad, after each of us had been presented with a box of "Little Falls crystals," by Messrs. O'Rourke & Hurley. We left Little Falls on schedule time and immediately began to climb up a mountain, 700 feet high, and while climbing skyward we were treated to a view the like of which, it is said, in a commercial sense, is not to be had in any other part of the world. Laid out before us, in a space less than half a mile wide, we could see three railroads, with seven tracks in constant use, viz: The West Shore, New York Central and Little Falls and Dolgeville, and side by side with these, all in plain sight, were the Erie Canal, the Mohawk River, and the main wagon road of the valley. This can only be seen from this point to be appreciated, and how pleased we were that we did not miss the trip. After leaving the mountain we had several ravines to cross, and as the trestles had no sides to them, it gave us the sensation of riding in mid-air, a hundred feet above the ground. Just before reaching Dolgeville each of us was given a piano hammer made out of the felt of which the village is famous. Upon arriving at the station

we wandered over to Highland Falls Park, where, after being photographed, we found a luncheon "al fresco" awaiting us, which we tackled in a way that paralyzed the attendants. A brisk rain storm drove us out of the grove up to the booths in the park, where we amused ourselves until nearly 5 P. M., and then started for the station and boarded the cars for the return trip. After leaving Little Falls on the trolley cars a desultory shower accompanied us almost the entire trip to Utica, but we did not mind it just a little bit, and when we landed in that city we felt that we had had a most delightful outing. Knowing that we were to be royally entertained, vaudevillianly, by the Commercial Travellers' Auxiliary at the Auditorium in the evening we "stepped lively" from the cars, and hurried to our different stopping places to don our "glad rags" for the occasion. On the ride we were given a little booklet by Chr. Hansen, containing half-tone views of objects of interest along the route; we were liberally supplied with J. & J. Papoid Tablets, Sen-Sen gum, and attractive boxes of the popular chocolates from the "Belle Mead Sweets."

It was a fashionably attired and happy crowd that greeted the artists who took part in the following well-arranged

PROGRAMME.

## Part I.

Orchestra—"Hiawatha".....

Ryan's Orchestra.

Empire Quartette—March ..... Becker

Medley ..... Arr. by Coffey

Mr. Ben Franklin, First Tenor.

Mr. Edwin E. Humphrey, Second Tenor.

Mr. Fred C. Comstock, Baritone.

Mr. James C. Laing, Bassist.

Reading—"The Coming Out of Miss Cummings".....

(A Humorous Monologue)

Miss Evelyn Otis.

Violin Solo—"Fantasie".....Leonard Hope

Miss Kate F. Weaver.

Solo—Selected .....

Mr. Frank Hill.

Xylophone Solo—"Galop de Baravoni".....Jordan

Mr. Walter E. McCormack.



Baritone Solo—(a) “On the Congo”.....Walker  
 (b “Off for Philadelphia”.....Hayns  
 Mr. Fred C. Comstock.

Part II.

Orchestra—“Burgomaster” .....  
 Empire Quartette..“Patrol” .....Schmidt  
 “The Night is Still”.....Clark  
 Song—Selected .....  
 Mr. Frank Hill.  
 Reading—Selected .....  
 Miss Evelyn Otis.  
 Tenor Solo—“Elain”.....Van Dewater  
 Mr. Ben Franklin.  
 Violin Solo—Selected .....  
 Miss Kate F. Weaver.  
 Bass Solo—“Asleep in the Deep”.....  
 Mr. James C. Laing.

As a curtain raiser, Mrs. George W. Ostrander, of Binghamton, read a prologue written by Mr. Judson B. Todd, which was very witty and clever, abounding in plays on the names of the Commercial Travelers, and was especially interesting to the boys who were wise. The Empire Quartette from Troy became a great favorite with us on the send off, and its selections were repeatedly encored. Miss Evelyn Otis, the daughter of the Association, pleased us with her monologues, and demonstrated that she is developing into a versatile artist of great ability. The violin solos were well rendered, as also was the xylophone solo, and called for encores. The manner in which Messrs. Frank Hill and Fred C. Comstock sang their way into the hearts of their listeners, must have been gratifying to them, and they very generously responded to the hearty encores given their selections. When Mr. Comstock sang so beautifully the Wurzburger Stein Song, the boys in the hall gave him royal support, and he did not lack a full chorus effect. After the entertainment had come to a successful end, the hall was cleared of benches and chairs, and a large number of people indulged in dancing until early morning. The ushers at this entertainment were very attentive and gallant, and as each lady entered the hall she was presented with a beautiful rose bear-

ing on its stem the compliments of the C. T. A., before she was escorted to her seat. The programmes were pamphlets bound in green and gold, and were very attractive. If the unbounded enthusiasm of the audience, was a measure of its appreciation of the courtesy of the members of the Commercial Travellers' Auxiliary, to the N. Y. S. P. A., then our friends certainly ought to be pleased.

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## THE BANQUET.

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THE TOASTMASTER,—Members of the New York State Association and Invited Guests: We extend to you the cordial greeting of this Association and we are pleased to see so many congenial faces here to-night. We are indebted to the local association for the great interest which they have taken in our behalf. Looking over this vast assemblage brings us back to the forefathers of our Association, when twenty-four years ago they came here. Of that assemblage to-night's gathering is the outcome. The chief father of this Association was entertained at that time by our chief guest of the evening, Mr. William Blaikie. So proud is Mr. Blaikie to-night that when his son-in-law came here about fifteen minutes ago to take him home, he, with the full volume of Scottish grit in his voice, said, "I will take care of myself and go home when the thing is over." At the formation of this Association, Mr. Blaikie was one of the leading spirits, and George C. Hodges, who is a very distinguished citizen, was then a drug clerk in the employ of Mr. Blaikie. I am not going to detain you, because we have some very prominent speakers here, but am going to call upon the first secretary of this Association to give us a history of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira.

MR. HOLMES,—Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: I assure you that it is a task of no mean degree to speak to an audience of such magnitude and before a galaxy of beauty and intelligence such as I see before me. The honor which comes

to me in being selected to represent a theme of this character is so over-shadowed by the trepidation which fills me when I look about me, that I am unable to say whether you have made a mistake or I. In attempting to give a history of the New York State Association, in endeavoring to recall the early days, I find myself filled with regret and sadness because I do not see about me the faces which, in those early days I learned to love. So that I would fain be excused from any attempt in that direction. Necessarily I must leave to those who shall follow that part of this entertainment which is filled with wit, and deal only with the topics which are historic, and which, to many of you will probably be new. It seems necessary first to go back half a century. The American people as a class are a busy people. They are so filled with their own individual affairs that they seem never to organize until a necessity arises, and then the peculiarity of the people asserts itself and we find them always ready to organize and do so successfully. About 1852 it seemed necessary to the pharmacists of this country to make some effort to supervise the importation of drugs into this country. I should judge that the class of drugs being brought in was not such as it should be, and the druggists formed an organization for the purpose of securing better drugs. This, the first organization in this country, was the American Pharmaceutical Association. I presume they accomplished their purpose, although I am not familiar with the details of that early history, because my first knowledge of the Association did not begin until 1873, when I had the privilege of becoming a member. About that time, pharmacy in this country had reached a stage when it seemed necessary to make some improvement in the character of its conduct. For the first quarter of a century in its history, the Association had been largely scientific. Laws which were made, the national laws, did not seem to provide a remedy, Congress could not legislate for the different states in regard to this matter. So about that time the idea came to

the American Pharmaceutical Association that state associations should be formed so that state legislation might correct the evils which existed. It was in this way that the New York State Pharmaceutical Association received its birth. Pennsylvania established an association in 1878. I had the honor of having a part in that work, but having removed to the State of New York just before the association was organized, it became my privilege to take a part in the organization of this Association. The first conception of such an association in this great Empire State is due to Prof. P. W. Bedford, a man whom every pharmacist in the State of New York knew or ought to have known during his life, and those who knew him, knew him but to love him. It was my good fortune to have become intimate with Prof. Bedford during the early years of my membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association, and being the only member of that Association in the western part of the state at that time, Prof. Bedford communicated with me in January, 1879, in regard to the idea. Of course, that was all personal. The first public work was an article written by Prof. Bedford which appeared in the Druggists' Circular in the month of February, 1879. This was followed up in March by another article in the same journal, and also by one in New Remedies. Again in April and in May other articles appeared. The result of these articles which called for communications from the druggists of the state, brought to Prof. Bedford something like one hundred responses, and assured by these responses, a convention was called to meet in this city on the 21st of May, 1879. On the 19th of May, Prof. Bedford and the speaker reached this city by appointment, and Prof. Bedford became the guest of the honorable gentleman who is now the guest of the evening, and I think if that good man could be here to-night and witness with Mr. Blaikie this assemblage, he would feel that the work which he did had brought forth greater fruit than he had ever dreamed of. There was a prelim-



inary meeting in the Butterfield House on the evening of May 20th, where the work to be performed by the Association was laid out, and on the 21st of May, at half-past two in the afternoon in the Common Council Chamber of this city the convention which became the New York State Pharmaceutical Association was called to order by Mr. Ray, a gentleman who has since passed away.

Of this meeting Prof. Bedford was chairman. The Hon. W. J. Bacon delivered the address of welcome and he was followed by Dr. N. M. Bagg. Dr. Husted, of Albany, responded in behalf of the convention. The convention then proceeded to adopt a constitution and by-laws, which had been hurriedly framed on the previous evening. After this adoption, came into existence the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. The need for the establishment of this Association was made apparent at that time by the work which was done. The chief, and practically the only topic of the convention in this first meeting was the framing of the Pharmacy law. A committee was appointed and directed to report at the second annual meeting. At this meeting, there were present 87 pharmacists. There had been received 218 applicants who were made members although only 87 were in attendance, as appears on the records of that meeting. Of this number, you may be surprised to learn that only twelve have continued for any length of time in active connection with the Association, and even of this number, five have already passed away. There are seven still living, and of that seven, five are present to-night. The names of these twelve men must be familiar to all, and as I mention them, you will remember those of whom, who have in earlier years attended the meetings and the good work which they have done. Foremost among them comes Prof. Bedford, then Mr. Rieffenstahl, of Buffalo; Louis Nicot, of Brooklyn; G. M. Baker, of Brooklyn, H. E. Griffeth, Niagara Falls, all of whom have passed beyond the river. Dr. Husted, of Albany;

Mr. C. H. Butler, of Oswego; Mr. Wm. L. DuBois, of Catskill; Mr. Wm. H. Rogers, of Middletown; Mr. Dalton, of Syracuse; F. L. Norton, of Delhi, and the speaker are the only ones living who were here at that meeting, and of this number it is with much pride that the speaker is able to state that Dr. Husted and myself are the only two members who have attended every meeting since the organization. I speak only of those outside of Utica, because all the druggists of Utica attended that meeting, and I find that scarcely any of them registered, therefore the published reports do not contain their names. Our venerable friend, Mr. Blaikie, perhaps is entitled to quite as much glory as Prof. Bedford because he was his right hand man and best assistant. He became the first treasurer of the Association and served it very acceptably for two years when he was obliged to give it up on account of his health, and was succeeded by Mr. Butler. As to the work of the Association, the second meeting at Syracuse, the third at Buffalo, the fourth at Albany and the fifth at Ithaca, all were filled with the same topic, the pharmacy law. It is not my purpose to speak on this law. There are others who will tell you of it, but in 1884, after all the efforts which had been made, the law was finally passed and on the 8th day of July of that year Governor Cleveland appointed the first State Board. The question of that time was what there was next for the Association to do. Its chief, and apparently only work had been accomplished, and in the period of waiting to see what the results would be, the Association for a few years seemed to languish. By and by, however, the need of changes came about and then renewed interest came, and so it has been going up and down until, at the present time one would judge from appearances that the interest was growing again, and in a greater degree than it ever had, and so I hope it to be. During those early years there were some men who were very active and have passed away, and

it seems but fitting that a mention at least should be made of them. As I look over the list I come first to the name of Professor Bedford. When I thought of him and what he did for this Association, when I recalled what came to me as an official of the Association on one side or the other, I am led to feel that every word which might have been said against Professor Bedford in those days is now but a word added to the monument of glory which has been builded about him, and I am sure that his memory must be very dear to every man who ever knew him. While Professor Bedford, like all the rest of us, seemed to have his peculiarities no man ever stood under the sun which shines over this great Empire State whose heart was filled with greater loyalty toward the New York State Association or toward the profession of pharmacy than was that of Professor Bedford. The next name which comes to me on this list is that of Dr. James H. Eaton, of Syracuse, who, although he was not present at the first meeting, was one of the hardest workers the Association ever had, and those who were present at Buffalo in the meeting in 1881, recall the masterful way in which he quelled the greatest disturbance which has ever arisen in this Association, and will agree with me that Dr. Eaton deserved a place on the roll of honor. I find, too, the name of Louis Nicot, of Brooklyn, well known for the work he did, and also Dr. Baker, of Brooklyn. We have Willard N. Smith, a man, who, in connection with Dr. Eaton brought in more applications for membership in the first ten years of this Association than all of the rest combined. And these are the ones who have been most intimately connected with the work of the Association for the greatest number of years. In this first meeting there were two hundred and eighteen members. At the last meeting there were eight hundred and ninety members. You may be interested in knowing how this membership is made up. New York produces one hundred and sixty-six and Brooklyn one hundred

and forty-five members, making three hundred and eleven, which is over one-third of the total membership. Buffalo gives us fifty-eight, Syracuse thirty-two, Rochester thirty, Albany twenty-four. Of the twenty-five meetings held by this Association Buffalo has been honored with three, the third, eighteenth and twenty-third. Saratoga has had three, the seventh, sixteenth and seventeenth; Albany has had two, the fourth and the twenty-first; Syracuse has had two, the second and the fourteenth. There have been nineteen presidents of this Association, five of whom have held two terms. Two of the nineteen have passed away, Professor Bedford and Mr. Sager, of Cortland, but we have the privilege of having nine out of the nineteen present here this evening, Dr. Huested, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Otis, Dr. Gregory, Mr. Smither, Dr. Muir, Mr. Muench, Mr. Hirseman and Mr. Stoddart. This in brief gives you the historic figures of the Association. I feel that there are many persons here present who are very much better fitted to speak on the work of the Association as to its intrinsic merit, so I might better leave that topic untouched. As one of the workers, however, for seventeen years, I feel that I can justly say that the New York State Association in its entire history has accomplished as much for pharmacy during the years of its existence as any other state association. I am very certain that this is true for the first seventeen years of its history, and I feel that the remaining years have been quite as filled with good work as were the past years. That the standard of pharmacy has been raised there is no question, that it is necessary to raise it still higher is also no question, because as the years go by, the necessities become greater. Between this work and the work of the colleges of pharmacy, there is enough for the Association to do to keep it busy. I was much pleased to hear this afternoon from the eloquent gentleman from Watertown, who addressed the meeting of the Middle Section, the admission that he had to-day discovered that it was now necessary;



although he had waited twenty-five years to find it out and join this Association, and that he also admitted that it was the duty of every druggist and pharmacist in the state to do so. It occurred to me that the point he made was well taken, and that the only thing remaining to accomplish the best purpose for which this Association was organized, was for all the pharmacists in the state to join it. I believe, Mr. President, that under the present conditions, with other speakers to follow, it will be better to omit anything further, and I would close with this simple statement: that, as I look back upon the struggles of the last quarter of a century of the Association and recall its success, I feel that it has a future so bright that every member should take courage, and redouble his efforts to accomplish the great purpose for which we are organized.

THE TOASTMASTER: The next toast upon the list is a very peculiar one—Prescriptions and Politics. I do not know what kind of a compound they will make, but the learned gentleman who is to speak on this topic, owns the prescription, and I have heard it hinted that the reason he has assumed the topic is on account of the little master of his house. I understand the druggists of this city have combined against him. It is necessary, in order to furnish his little household, that he should have sugar of milk. It is also necessary that he should have baby foods, and, consequently, the learned gentleman is well prepared to discourse upon this very interesting topic. The good looking gentleman, Mr. Bradley Fuller, of Utica.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—After suggesting such a thought as that, I do not know whether I will speak or not, but I will have to be careful as to what I say about politics, because I understand that the toastmaster himself is a politician. I also understand that he prescribed for the New York State Legislature on the high license. They also inform me that he never repeats his prescription. A noted

psychologist was once experimenting with the activity of the mind, and his experiments were conducted in this way. He would walk up to somebody, put a question quickly and demand an answer. One day while strolling down Broadway he met a newsboy, and stopping him in his usual manner said, "What time is it by the nose on your face? Tell me, quick." The little fellow looked up and said, "Mine ain't runnin'. Is yours?"

The clergyman in one of our rural district towns had been married for a number of years, and the home had never been blessed with a little one, so the family were very anxious that they should have a child. One Saturday night a boy came to that home. The good congregation, not knowing about the arrival, had decided to give the minister a donation, and they presented him with something like a hundred dollars. Some of the people were unable to tell which the minister would prize most highly, and some of the boys no doubt, boys always get the credit of such things, made a bet on the subject. Nobody could ever tell who won the bet, because when the dominie began his prayer in church next morning he said, "Oh, Lord, we thank thee for this timely succor."

A young druggist in this town once paid considerable attention to a young lady. Her people considered it a very good catch, and so of course they aided the young lady to appear at her best on all occasions. Once the gentleman had occasion to call quite early, about half past nine. He was met at the front door by the lady of the house, inquired for the young lady, and given a seat in the hall while her mamma went to call her, so he overheard the dialogue. "Maria, Maria, there's a young gentleman down here would like to see you." A wee little voice came back. "Mamma, mamma, I can't come down just now, I am not dressed." "Well," the mamma said, "Slip on something and come down far enough to see what he

wants." And she did, she slipped on the top stair and came all the way down.

But to speak seriously, the topic assigned me this evening should command the careful attention of every business man. When I speak of politics I wish to discredit the popular notion that it is synonymous with trickery. I wish to speak of politics from the standpoint of statesmanship and good citizenship. Rearing a family, casting a vote, earning an honest living, do not constitute all the requirements of good citizenship. We should go further than that. The man who expends time and money, who expends his energies to accomplish something for the community is a good citizen, whether he is recognized as a politician or not. I know of no better example of what constitutes good citizenship than Charles Russell Lowell, who graduated from Harvard at the head of his class. He entered the Civil War as a matter of duty, though most brilliant prospects awaited him at home, and sacrificed his life for his country. To-day his name is emblazoned upon that magnificent tablet by which Harvard commemorates her patriotic dead, and his name is held in honor as much for what he was as for what he accomplished.

Character plays no small part in the success of a politician. The word "character," in its limited sense means disposition to do right. There is no legitimate reason why the word of a politician should not be as good as any other man's word, there is no legitimate reason why a politician should not be above suspicion. There is no legitimate reason why the noble instincts of any man should be sacrificed in an attempt to win political honor. One of the saddest things in life is to witness manhood's sacrifice in an attempt to win fame. As we study the lives of our great American statesmen, we too often find manhood sacrificed in an attempt to gain glory. Follow the career of Daniel Webster in Congress, scoring success after success, honored by a great nation, sacrificing his manhood in

the attempt to win political honors. Ponder the pages of history as they attempt to portray the career of Henry Clay, thrilling an American audience with his eloquence, and finally sacrificing his manhood in the attempt to please the southern slaveholder, and then the inevitable result of a vacillating purpose, failure. Have a purpose, make that purpose known, and if you believe it to be right cling to it as you would cling to your life.

Contrast the politics of Webster and Clay with those of our lamented William McKinley as he journeyed from north to south, from east to west, fighting almost single handed for his tariff policy, until he convinced the people that he was right, and although that life was sacrificed in the service, its impress upon the American people will live forever.

Defeat should not close the career of a politician. The politician who can laugh at defeat, who can rally his shattered forces and again fling his banner to the breeze is the politician who will finally succeed. I need no better example of victory wrung from defeat than that of Andrew Jackson, who was almost read out of his party, yet was twice elected president. Good citizenship, good character and manhood, these coupled with determination make up a good politician. With most of us politics is an incident to business, in most cases the business man makes the best politician. The training which makes him a successful business man endows him with the qualifications for a successful politician. I prescribe business men for politics. Young men, go into politics, not for the sake of office holding, not for notoriety, not for private gain, but for the grander and nobler purpose, that of giving your services to your country. Then when future generations shall read its history they will find written on its pages bright and fair the story of unselfish patriotism which shall have added to it new honor, and new honor to our flag.

THE TOASTMASTER: I know the treat that has been given



to us by the honored gentleman in his description of prescriptions and politics is very elevating. It is true I am somewhat of a politician myself, and I believe every word that the speaker has said here to-night, and I hope that you will remember it when you return to your respective homes. The next toast is the State Board of Pharmacy, and I will call upon the president of the board, Dr. Brundage.

DR. BRUNDAGE,—Mr. President, Fellow Members of the Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am conscious of the high honor conferred upon me in the capacity which I represent the Board of Pharmacy, in speaking before you, and I am conscious that it is a very grave responsibility, and were it not for the honor of the Board, I would very much prefer being silent. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that the State Board of Pharmacy greets you with its heartiest expressions of satisfaction on this occasion so successful in every respect. The large number coming into the Association evidences in a high degree that the organization is not only growing but it is demanding the best pharmaceutical ability in the state to secure the highest advance of pharmacy, and it is becoming a unified action. I believe that through the law lies one of the strongest and best avenues to pharmaceutical success, and that means the sustaining of the work of the Board of Pharmacy. It means not only the acquisition to this profession of those who are of the highest capability and the most successful qualities, it means that through such means pharmacy in this state may advance in the future far beyond our anticipations. It is a case of all working together and thus winning together that which the pharmacists of the state should have and can only have through united effort, and one of the most successful means is in having enacted such laws as will secure to the pharmacists just what they want, and not have inflicted upon them laws which are injurious. Pharmacists have had too much legislation, and of the wrong sort,

much of it, and the Board of Pharmacy is the body which puts these laws into application. The board looks to you as the men who are directly or indirectly the authors of those laws to support and sustain the efforts of the Board of Pharmacy in all directions which pertain to the provisions of the law, and that we have had the moral and verbal support of so many active, earnest pharmacists is a matter of gratification to us, a matter upon which we would express at this time our appreciation. Furthermore, although there was on the part of some persons, apparently, an opinion that the Board of Pharmacy is antagonistic to some interests of the pharmacists, it is altogether a wrong and mistaken one. Also the feeling on the part of some that when the Board of Pharmacy is encountered there should be a strengthening of the shoulders as though an aggressive attitude must be maintained or a defensive one at least. We want you to feel that which is truly our feeling, that we would co-operate with you in defending your interests, in elevating pharmacy in each and every way that it is possible and desirable, and if you co-operate you do very much. We ask you frankly and heartily for this co-operation for defense of our actions where you are in accord with them, and if you are not, I believe in most cases you will find that the intention of the board was strictly conscientious. Therefore, of you as representing those interests which we have in charge, and are endeavoring to discharge our duty in good faith, we seek that aid which will secure results of the highest character. We encounter some conditions with which you are altogether unfamiliar. We make mistakes and others make mistakes that we see and you don't see. Please consider that some of the mistakes that we encounter may in part account for our willingness to learn from you, from your suggestions and advice, how we may make less mistakes and indeed there are all kinds of mistakes. For instance, a member of the board just called my attention to one apparently capable candidate who came up

for examination and responded to the inquiry as to what dose should be given of flowers of sulphur, answered two ounces. In conclusion let me say that the Board of Pharmacy is in large part the foster child of this Association, and greets you with its heartiest wishes for continued prosperity and greater power as an organization, as the representative organization of pharmacy, as a representative state organization of the United States and expresses the hope that dame fortune may always continue this organization in its career, and that it may never encounter the daughter, *misfortune*.

THE TOASTMASTER: I am going to deviate somewhat from the toast list, I am going to call upon our honored guest to-night to say a few words, Mr. Blaikie.

MR. BLAIKIE,—Mr. President and Brother Pharmacists: After so much eloquence I hardly know what to say. I will say one thing, I will coincide with Mr. Holmes that we have a galaxy of ladies here, they are useful and ornamental, and we cannot get along without them. An old friend of mine once was very much troubled in reading the second chapter of Genesis over the fact that the Creator had taken that bone from Adam and made it into a woman, and he thought that it would be a better thing if the Creator had taken that bone and made it into another man. What kind of a world we should have? He repeated that a good many times to me, and, indeed, it would have been a sad world, too, if the Creator had made man and man at one time out of rib bones. A good many relics are kept in this hall, and I am reminded of one of them. This is a bill of a physician who lived 100 years ago, dated 1784, and I will read a little from it. "One visit on the fourth day of April, five shillings and six pence," "with sweet almonds and tartar emetic, five shillings and six pence." The next item reads, "A visit together with sulphur, rhubarb and magnesia, five shillings." Another item, to a "visit, bleeding, two shillings, six pence." "Visit, jalap and calomel, four shil-

ling, six pence." Another, "Visit, calomel and advice." Then on the 11th day of January to a "visit and physic, three shillings." "Visit and sundries, three shillings, six pence." "Visit, calomel and blisters, three shillings, six pence." "February 28th, visit and sundries, four shillings." This money was before the days of dollars and cents, and I leave you, gentlemen, to form your own opinion of the prices charged by this dispensing physician.

THE TOASTMASTER: The next one on the programme is Pharmacy Legislation. We have had a great amount of it this past season, and there is no one better able to discuss that topic than the one who has been in the harness, Mr. Felix Hirseman, of New York, who will give us a little idea of what the Legislative Committee of this Association has to attend to each session of the legislature.

MR. HIRSEMAN: My subject is probably not a witty one, but I will try to make it as brief as I possibly can. Ever since the time that society thought it necessary to frame a code of laws to govern themselves, to protect the weak against the strong, the poor against the rich, the humble against the high, until now when the great machinery of the law controls the whole world and goes with its ramifications into every industry, it must naturally follow that pharmacy above everything in which the health of the people is concerned, should have its grave attention. In the old countries for centuries since pharmacy has been practiced, the laws covering the dispensing and manufacture of drugs have been in existence; in this country it is comparatively but a short period since pharmacy enjoyed any sort of regulation, and the very fact of the existence of this Association is a proof of what organization in any community will do to produce, not only the protection of the pharmacists themselves, but mostly the public for whose benefit the business is conducted. I will say that it is very creditable that all the pharmaceutical legislation which has been so far



made has not come from general results, but it has come from pharmaceutical members themselves in every instance. They have pushed the laws and have gradually built up the great frame work of the pharmaceutical law as it stands to-day. I have had occasion for seven years to appear at hearings before the legislature, to confer with different commissioners and have appeared before three Governors of the State. We have had labor bills which so threatened the pharmacist that we were obliged to appear before the committees to combat and reduce the vicious part of that law. It sufficiently succeeded, but in such a way that I think it will finally prove a benefit to the entire profession. We have had bills of excise, we have had regulations of the various methods and permissions to retail liquors and medicines to the public, and at the present time we have the most favorable law that was ever on the statute books in this state as regards pharmacy. We have had the old friend which appears every year in the shape of a bottle bill which seems to be framed by certain people who have a patent on a certain bottle and desire it to be made the law so that they may gain profits from that particular bottle. We have every year succeeded in killing that. We have had some peculiar bills this year. One was to have every manufacturer of drugs put on the label the date it was manufactured or the date it was imported. Those bills have been killed. A special privilege bill every now and then arises. Some gentleman in the country who desires to be a pharmacist without examination goes to see his friend in the legislature, and he promptly produces a bill that Mr. Jones may be admitted to the ranks without any further delay. These bills generally appear, and we have very little trouble to get rid of them. There are sometimes bills which appear for the simple reason to benefit one single individual at the expense of the entire drug trade. I remember one bill which was brought in to reduce or rather to entirely avoid the two dollars to be paid for a store license which amount

practically pays the expense of the entire Board of Pharmacy, because there was one institution up in the state where they did not like to pay this two dollars, and so they put in this bill, and it cost the state association and local associations probably between three and four hundred dollars to kill that bill. I could go on to the end of time almost, repeating these bills which appear in the legislature and make it necessary for a few of the committee to go up there, and at the meetings try to get rid of them. Very little good legislation has ever been brought before the legislature outside of that introduced by the State Association. The work of a member of the Legislative Committee is not very easy. From the moment that the legislature opens, the member of the Legislative Committee opens his morning paper with trepidation. He reads the list of bills and he fears every moment to see a bill to amend the Pharmacy Act, or something or other which seriously affects the pharmacists. When he sees a telegraph boy crossing the street, he imagines the president of the State Association has sent him orders like this: "Be ready to appear at two o'clock in the afternoon before the Committee on Health." If the telephone jingles he imagines that some member of the committee is going to inform him that a certain bill is up for the third reading, and in this way he continues for the four months, and he only draws a long breath when he reads that the session will adjourn in two weeks. Then bills come to the Committee on Rules and there is another period of suspense. Finally the legislature adjourns, a load is lifted from the member's mind, his piety increases, and he sees a little more of his family and pays better attention to his business. On the other hand, there is some compensation when the legislature is adjourned and thirty days have elapsed in which the Governor has to sign the bills, and he can go back to his constituency and say: "We have killed every obnoxious bill and gained some good ones." Then is the time when a man

feels like a Roman gladiator when he has conquered his foe. We have done our work, we have had some satisfaction, and it is something worth while after all to be a member of the Legislative Committee.

THE TOASTMASTER: The next topic is, "Your Profession and Mine." I presume "your profession" means ours. Our profession is on the decline. My profession, the gentleman that is going to speak, is upward. The able gentleman who is to speak upon this topic is one of the bright citizens of Utica, and I will now introduce to you, Mr. Emerson W. Willis, of Utica.

MR. WILLIS,—Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: If I ever had any ambition to break into the legislature, and I admit that I did at one time have such an ambition, listening to the recital of the activities of your Legislative Committee has been enough to discourage me. I have had my mind disabused of one notion which I had entertained for some time. I had supposed that Utica was the only city containing druggists who entered into politics and I am somewhat surprised that the prescription of the president of your Association given in consultation with the able Mr. Milburn of Buffalo, assisted by the various Assemblymen of those districts, did not produce better results, for the malady for which the prescription was intended. If the various kinds of soap which my friend obtained cleaned up the baby as well as I believe his prescription has cleaned up politics, he must have a very clean baby indeed. I have just been thinking what a great, good and glorious thing it is for you druggists to get together once a year to see what shall be done, and who is to be done, and how you will do them. Personally I would prefer to exchange checks rather than ideas with many here present. Your profession and mine has the reputation, at least of being pleasantly luxurious, when money talks. There are three classes of people in this world that I have always especially

admired, men, women and children, and I feel just now like adding to that list two more, druggists and caterers. I have enjoyed this banquet very much because there are two places where I always have a good appetite, at home and away from home. I have not been quite so badly interfered with on this occasion as were some gentlemen that I heard of at a banquet some years ago. A greenhorn who had never attended a great banquet, came to the city, and looking through an open door where a banquet was being held, he turned to his friends who were showing him the sights and inquired, "Who are those gentlemen who seem to be eating so heartily and enjoying themselves so thoroughly?" and the answer was, "Those are the fellows who pay for the dinner." Then he said, "Who are those fellows up at the head of the table looking so pale and eating nothing?" "Those are the fellows who make the speeches." When a members of your committee invited me to participate in this convention, I said to him, "Are the druggists of this Great Empire State going to get together here in Utica?" He said, "I guess they are," and I anxiously inquired when? And he said, "On the 16th day of June." I said, "They will make a break in the dry spell anyway." After listening to the eloquence which has preceded me, and after looking over this assemblage of good looking and good natured, uncrowned queens of America and the attendant assemblage, my feeling was somewhat akin to that of the fellow who was breaking a pair of steers that he held by a rope, and having occasion to use both hands to let down a pair of bars, he took a twist of the rope around his legs. Unfortunately he was tripped up and snaked off in haste around the pasture as long as the rope lasted, and then he was left in a pretty limp condition. His neighbors rushed to him and gathered him up and waited for him to come to, and when inquiring of him how it was that he came to do such a thing and the only answer he could make was, "They hadn't gone five rods before



I saw my mistake." But here I am, an orator with a subject so unevenly balanced, "Your Profession and Mine," with one end of the subject so much heavier than the other, that if placed across a fence board for an old fashioned teeter, one end would be in the air all the while and the other on the ground. I would not like to leave it to this assemblage as to which end that would be. You druggists in these annual conventions develop very peculiar professional characteristics or else almighty good business foresight in creating a demand for your commodities. It is a well established fact, that after dinner speeches are peculiarly indigestible. Utica has the finest collection of druggists of any city in America. That is patriotic if nothing more. One of the characteristics for which they are generally remarkable is the size of their bills which are so big that a man has been known to have heart failure at sight of one. This, of course, may be due to some laudable professional ambition to accumulate money for some charitable purpose. It would not be fair to assume that our druggists as a profession, are devoid of ambition, because rarely indeed is there a man who at some period does not have an ambition to accomplish a certain result and acquire certain things. Children at a very tender age sometimes begin to have ambitions. I remember distinctly that when a small boy I had an all absorbing ambition to own a threshing machine. I figured how I would save all my money and when I grew to be a man I would purchase an outfit and would go about from farm to farm bossing the men—but one day a little later on I took the situation assigned to me at the tail end of one of those things, and my ambition to own one went out like a soda water clerk when the carbonated gas explodes. The desire of all is to accomplish some definite realization of his desire, the realization of a purpose accomplished. The realization of ambitions deservedly successful have come to the laborer at the carpenter's bench, to the clerk, to the business

and professional man, but they have never been known to scale a picket fence or snatch a dude from a hammock. Nothing is accomplished without enthusiasm, determination to do the right thing regardless of obstacles. If they are met, they must be surmounted and overcome. The weak, vacillating person, the half-hearted man excites no admiration, nobody believes in him, and without the confidence of others, it is difficult to succeed. It is the energetic, dead-in-earnest man who accomplishes results, and the realization of his ambitions in your profession and mine and in every walk of life. These dreamy members of the community who never accomplish anything and never will, can never know or experience the joy and pleasure that light the pathway leading to the accomplishment of a fixed purpose or definite aim, the joy that comes to the heart of a man who reaches the goal upon which his eyes have been fixed. God pity the man who has not the courage to accomplish his aim in life. There come back to me to-night some verses that I was made to learn when I was a boy—

“Live for something, have a purpose,  
And that purpose keep in view,  
Drifting, like a helmless vessel,  
Thou canst ne’er to life be true.

Half the wrecks that strew life’s ocean,  
If some star had been their guide,  
Might have been long riding safely,  
But they drifted with the tide.”

Ladies and gentlemen, I expect to go with you on that excursion at one o’clock, and I want you to get out of here in time to catch that car. I am going to stop and give some other orator a chance to get himself disliked, but wish to tell you a story, and if it falls flat, please charge it to Brother

Ballard, for he asked me to tell it. It runs something like this—

A lady who was somewhat absent minded, went into a drug store and walked up to a young druggist who had not been in the position very long and said, "I want a sponge bath." The clerk was very much flustered and embarrassed, not being able to comprehend the situation, and he said, "I cannot give you one." She left the store thinking it was sort of a one-horse affair if it did not have that for sale, and went into Mr. Ballard's store and propounded the same proposition to him, but he, with his long business experience in making sales, saw at once that she had transposed the two words and he sold her a bath sponge for \$2.75 whereby the first druggist lost a good sale. Anecdotes have been told I suppose, from the creation of your profession and mine, serving to illustrate the esteem in which we are held in the public mind. I recall hearing of a fellow who went into a drug store and said he wanted sulphur, two drachms, and adeps two ounces, properly mixed. He asked the druggist how much, and he said, "seventy-five cents," (nothing ever sells for less than seventy-five cents in a drug store in Utica.) The fellow said, "Isn't that a good deal to charge for two drachms of sulphur?" The druggist said, "It is the adeps that costs." That Utica pharmacist was an "adept" enough to get 74½ cents for two ounces of ordinary lard. There was an old minister who had a very promising two-year-old boy, and he also believed in the natural selection of a vocation in life, so he said, "I am going to put this boy in the parlor and give him a Bible, a silver dollar and an apple. If he seems interested in the Bible, I will make a preacher of him, in the dollar, a banker, and if in the apple, a farmer." He left him a short time and then looked in. There that boy was, sitting on the Bible, clutching the silver dollar in one hand, and in the other hand held the apple which he was munching with

all his might. The old minister called his wife and said, "Mary, this boy is a hog, and I guess we will have to make a lawyer of him."

THE TOASTMASTER: The lawyers of Utica seem to have the ability to explain any subject that may be assigned to them. So well has he defined what "Your Profession and Mine" is that the citizens of Utica will make no mistake in making the last speaker the next district attorney. We have an auxiliary which has aided this Association, an auxiliary of traveling men who are very closely associated with our Association. They have brought to us many members, they have treated many of us, when we have been in a straight jacket, trying to pay bills, they have eased us by giving us extensions. Many other good things can I speak for the travelers, and it would not be proper to adjourn to-night without calling upon one of the good looking travelers, and they are all good looking, but this one in particular is very much admired by the ladies. That is Mr. Treat, and it is a "treat" to see him.

MR. TREAT,—Ladies and Gentlemen: I know you will pardon my embarrassment, and I must confess that I am embarrassed, so much so that it takes me back a good many years to the time when on a certain night, I tried to make a proposal and could not think of anything to say. I am just as badly off to-night. Our president has spoken of the auxiliary, your youngest, and I hope your best. The boys have been doing some good work this last year, if you will pardon my saying it, they have shown that they can work for the State Association as well as themselves. They have grown in numbers, but in their growth they have not forgotten to swell yours. Those who were with us last year and heard about it may remember how good the traveller is, how noble, how true. I tried to paint him in a saintly character. Those of the auxiliary have even improved this year. All the year they have been saving their money like good boys, and it is for you.



We hope that to-morrow night you will all be with us for another evening with the boys. As I said, we have saved our money, and to-morrow night we blow it, but it will not be of any use unless you are all with us.

THE TOASTMASTER,—Ladies and Gentlemen: Just one more, and that is, we have had such a jollification here to-night, and it is all due to the energetic druggists of the city of Utica, and the way in which the honorable profession of lawyers have pictured them out. I am going to ask Dr. Anderson to speak a few words to the Utica Druggists in thanks for their kindness.

DR. ANDERSON,—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I was in hopes the president would call upon someone else at this time in the morning. I have been in deep meditation while listening to some of the speeches, and have been turning over in my mind some of the advice given us during the evening. Our friend, Mr. Fuller says, "Young men, go into politics." I have been thinking about it, I do not know how long Mr. Fuller has been in politics or how long he has been married, but I do know that I have been in the drug business for quite a number of years and have never had occasion to buy sugar of milk in nipples. That is why I am considering whether it is best to go into politics or not. I am glad so many of the members of our Association have turned out this evening, accepting the invitation of the local druggists at such an enjoyable affair as this banquet. I am glad so many have been here because it has been company for me. I want to tell you that ever since our opening meeting I have been troubled to a certain extent. Our good friend Rogers told us of the early history of Utica. He reminded us of the Indians with their flaming tomahawks and with gory scalps at their belts, and after listening to this history and feeling a little bit nervous, the next morning about four o'clock I jumped out of bed suddenly imagining that the Indians were



SOME OF OUR FRIENDS OF THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' AUXILIARY IN ATTENDANCE

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' AUXILIARY  
OF THE  
NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

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The Commercial Travelers' Auxiliary was organized at the Elmira meeting last year, and the second annual business meeting of the organization took place at the Butterfield House, Utica, on June 16, at 10:30 A. M., Robert E. Service, with Lazell, Dalley & Co., New York, presided, and Dr. George W. Lacea, with the Bristol-Myers Co., New York, recorded. After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read and approved, forty-five (45) applications for membership were presented and acted upon; the entire number being elected by one affirmative vote. The new acquisitions give the Association a membership of ninety. L. E. Treat, with Johnson & Johnson, New York, reported as treasurer, and created a comfortable feeling with the announcement that the Association had \$226 to its credit. After some discussion of the entertainment features and the transaction of sundry routine business, an election for officers was held. Several complimentary speeches were made by prominent members of the Association in regard to the excellent character of the service rendered by the incumbents of the different offices during the past year, and a motion to re-elect the entire list was received with unqualified favor. The usual motion being made, the following officers were chosen to serve during the ensuing year:

President, Robert E. Service (with Lazell, Dalley & Co.), New York.

First Vice-President, W. F. Sohni (with N. Y. Paper Box Co.), New York.

Second Vice-President, John Paul Jones (with Sharp & Dohme), New York.

Third Vice-President, C. F. Monroe, (with Hance Bros. & White), Buffalo.

Secretary, Dr. George W. Lacea, (with Bristol-Myers Co.) Rochester.

Treasurer, L. E. Treat (with Johnson & Johnson), Syracuse.

Executive Committee—George B. McLeod, Buffalo; Charles T. Dill, New York; Charles H. Greer, Utica.



The traveling men in attendance upon the meeting contributed largely, as usual, to the comfort and entertainment of the visitors to Utica. The Committee of Arrangements of the Commercial Travelers' Auxiliary, that did so much to add to the pleasure of the visiting druggists, consisted of Charles H. Greer (Parke, Davis & Co.), Herman J. Schilz (John H. Sheehan & Co.), and Charles S. England (John H. Sheehan & Co.). Robert E. Service and Louis E. Treat, composed the efficient Entertainment Committee. The ushers at the entertainment consisted of W. F. Sohni, H. O. Snow (Johnson & Johnson), Adolph Stahl (Manhattan Drug Co.), Frank A. Weed (Whitall, Tatum & Co.), Charles A. Hebbard (Adolph Spiehler), and Dr. F. R. Burdick (Keaseby & Mattison Co.).

The Association has lost one of its members by death during the year, Orrin J. Snow, of Syracuse, and appropriate resolutions of sympathy were drafted and recorded in the proceedings of the meeting.

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#### THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MEMBERS OF THE C. T. A.

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H. J. Baringer.....	John M. Maris & Co.....	New York
A. Bateman.....	Bauer & Black.....	Chicago
Frank O. Bigelow.....	H. K. Wampole & Co...	Philadelphia
Dr. J. E. Bishop.....	H. K. Wampole & Co...	Philadelphia
F. W. Buescher.....	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Detroit
Fred'k R. Burdick.....	Keasbey & Mattison Co.	Philadelphia
Geo. E. Burrows.....	Sharp & Dohme.....	New York
Chas. W. Brown.....	H. K. Mulford Co.....	Philadelphia
W. J. Carr.....	Parke, Davis & Co.....	New York
John H. Clark.....	American Peroxide Co....	New York
John H. Clements.....	Leggett & Bro.....	New York
P. J. Coughlin.....	Nelson, Baker & Co.....	Detroit
Harlas L. Cushman.....	D. D. D. Company.....	Chicago
W. P. M. DeCamp.....	Whitall, Tatum & Co.....	New York
Joseph W. Delahunt.....	John H. Sheehan & Co.....	Utica
R. M. DePuy.....	Hess Perfumery Co.....	Rochester
Hugh W. Devalon.....	W. S. Merrell Chem. Co...	Cincinnati
C. P. Dickinson.....	Crescent Perfumery Co....	Rochester



Chas. T. Dill.....	Wm. R. Warner & Co...	Philadelphia
W. S. Douglas.....	Douglas Mfg. Co.....	New York
Chas. M. Edwards.....	Gilpin, Langdon & Co....	Baltimore
Chas. S. England.....	John H. Sheehan & Co.....	Utica
F. H. Estelle.....	John Wyeth & Bro.....	Philadelphia
Samuel J. Elliott.....	The Trommer Malt Co....	Fremont
L. Fawcett.....	Whitall, Tatum & Co....	New York
H. J. Fernald.....	T. Ricksecker Co.....	New York
J. H. Frost.....	G. B. Lowerre.....	New York
Theo M. Glatt.....	Sheehan Fruit Syrup Co....	Utica
W. J. Grassman.....	Bristol-Myers Co.....	New York
E. T. Green.....	Mallinckrodt Chemical Co.	New York
Chas. H. Greer.....	Parke, Davis & Co.....	New York
Gustave Hannock.....	John L. Thompson, Sons & Co..	Troy
E. M. Haswell.....	John L. Thompson, Sons & Co..	Troy
Chas. A. Hebbard.....	Adolph Spiehler.....	Rochester
Geo. L. Hill.....	Upjohn Pill & Granule Co.	New York
F. P. Hinckston.....	Bruen, Ritchey & Co....	New York
Paul Hirth.....	Sharp & Dohme.....	Baltimore
W. R. Jackson.....	Bristol-Myers Co.....	New York
Chet Johnson.....	Walker & Gibson.....	Albany
John Paul Jones.....	Sharp & Dohme.....	New York
W. W. Jones.....	Frederick Stearns & Co....	Detroit
Geo. W. Lacea.....	Bristol-Myers Co.....	New York
N. J. Lang.....	Eli Lilly Company.....	Indianapolis
Joseph Litster.....	Parke, Davis & Co.....	New York
W. R. Mandelbaum.....	W. S. Merrill Chem. Co...	Cincinnati
W. J. Marshman.....	C. W. Woodworth & Co...	Rochester
F. E. Marvin.....	Colgate & Co.....	New York
J. S. Marvin.....	Seabury & Johnson.....	New York
Geo. B. McLeod.....	Empire State Drug Co....	Buffalo
R. S. McMahon.....	Reid & Co.....	Buffalo
H. V. McCafferty.....	R. C. McCafferty & Son....	New York
R. W. Mitchell.....	John Wyeth & Bro.....	Philadelphia
Chas. F. Monroe.....	Hance Bros. & White...	Philadelphia
Wm. B. McOwen.....	L. A. Becker Co.....	Chicago
Wm. A. Nash.....	Frederick Stearns & Co....	Detroit
J. H. Nutt.....	Fox, Fulz & Co.....	Boston
Nathaniel Nicolai.....	Parke, Davis & Co.....	New York
Clark Z. Otis.....	Empire State Drug Co....	Buffalo
J. G. Patton.....	Anheuser-Busch Brew. Co..	St. Louis

Edward C. Pease.....	World's Disp. Med. Ass'n....	Buffalo
Chas. L. Pettis.....	Solon Palmer.....	New York
Jas. H. Rogers.....	Johnson & Johnson.....	New York
C. D. Rosenkrans.....	Sharp & Dohme.....	New York
J. H. Santee.....	Booth & McGrath.....	New York
R. E. Service.....	Lazell, Dalley & Co.....	New York
Herman J. Schiltz.....	John H. Sheehan & Co.....	Utica
H. P. Snow.....	Johnson & Johnson.....	New York
Frank H. Smith.....	H. K. Wampole & Co...	Philadelphia
Silas A. Smith.....	Liquid Carb. Acid Mfg. Co.	Pittsburg
Seneca Smith.....	Walker & Gibson.....	Albany
W. F. Sohni.....	N. Y. Paper Box Co.....	New York
Geo. R. Spear.....	Florence Mfg. Co....	Florence, Mass.
Adolph Stahl.....	Manhattan Drug Co.....	New York
A. J. Stephens.....	Johnson & Johnson.....	New York
L. E. Treat.....	Johnson & Johnson.....	New York
A. J. Trefethen.....	R. T. Booth Co.....	Ithaca
Otto A. Tolle.....	Walker & Gibson.....	Albany
Frank E. Tupper.....	Fox, Fultz & Co.....	New York
Thomas W. Tyson.....	Plimpton, Conant & Co.....	Buffalo
Chas. A. Walker.....	Magoris Home Rem. Co.	Binghamton
S. D. Wadhams.....	W. R. Warner & Co.....	New York
Frank A. Weed.....	Whitall, Tatum & Co.....	New York
David M. Wright.....	Billings, Clapp & Co.....	Boston
Geo. D. Whitehead.....	Amer. Peroxide Chem. Co.	New York
E. M. Willsey.....	Albany Chem. Co.....	Albany
C. M. Woodward.....	Hance Bros. & White..	Philadelphia
L. D. Worden.....	Schieffelin & Co.....	New York
Paul F. Ziellow.....	Vant Woud Rubber Co....	New York

# PHARMACEUTICAL REPORTS

VOLUNTEER PAPERS, CONSTITUTION  
BY-LAWS, CODE, AND

ROLL  
OF  
MEMBERS





## RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1. Each proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or other place where medicines are retailed, compounded or dispensed, must take out a pharmacy or drug store license before opening said place of business.

2. When the proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store has taken out a store license and then subsequently moved the store to another locality, he may have the change of location endorsed across the face of the certificate without payment of another fee.

3. Either the full name of the proprietor or the initials of the proprietor's given name shall be considered as the actual name to be placed upon the exterior of the premises where the pharmacy is located. The surname alone is not sufficient.

4. Applications for store registration which do not contain the data required, are to be returned for correction and the store will not be registered until the data called for are stated under oath.

5. In addition to the statements made in the application for annual store registration, every proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store shall report to the secretary of the Branch within whose jurisdiction said pharmacy or drug store is located, the name of every person subsequently employed in the compounding of prescription or the handling or dispensing of medicines and poisons, within twenty days after the commencement of such employment.

6. Every licensed pharmacist, druggist or assistant pharmacist, who shall hereafter engage as an employee in the practice of his profession within the State of New York, shall report such engagement to the Secretary of the Branch of the Board of Pharmacy in whose jurisdiction the place of employment is located, within twenty days after the commencement of such employment.

7. A person holding both pharmacist's and assistant pharmacist's license from a former Board, shall be entitled to only one license from this Board; the greater one including the lesser.

8. Homeopaths who have passed a homeopathic pharmaceutical examination, will be given a special license certificate, reading: "Licensed to practice Homeopathic Pharmacy only." Sisters, or other hospital or dispensary attendants, who have passed the regular examination, will be given a special license certificate, reading: "Licensed for Hospital and Dispensary Service only."

9. Substitute certificates may be issued to persons who have

been licensed by one of the former Boards and continued in good standing, and whose certificates have been lost or destroyed; \$1.50 shall be the fee to be charged for substitute certificates, and \$2.00 shall be the fee to be charged for duplicates, including the engrossing.

10. Definition of the words "Temporary absence." The phrase "temporary absence," is construed to permit a licensed pharmacist in charge of a store, to leave such store in charge of a licensed assistant or druggist occasionally for a period not exceeding twelve hours, but the licensed pharmacist shall be required to report at such store within the business hours of the day. (This does not apply to the City of New York.)

11. The Board of Pharmacy regards the issuance of permits to unlicensed persons as a temporary experiment to meet the exigencies and necessities of the community in which it is operative, pending the absence therein of a licensed pharmacy or drug store which will more fully accommodate the needs of the community, and which permits are not to be indefinitely renewed.

12. The right to compound prescriptions and sell poisons, granted under a permit, is limited to the individual and to the place described in said permit, and cannot be construed to allow any other person to perform any of said acts or cover sales from wagons or from any other place.

13. The sale of Chloral Hydrate, Cocaine and Morphine by permit holders is specially prohibited.

14. All permits under the amendment of 1901, shall run from January to January; they and the accompanying store license shall expire on the end of the year, and the full fee shall be imposed for each.

15. In each case where a permit is applied for at a location within five miles of a registered pharmacy or drug store, the proprietors of the several pharmacies or drug stores within the afore-said radius shall be consulted by the Secretary of the Branch as to the necessity of the issuance of such permit and the experience had by the applicant, before action shall be had on such.

16. Not more than one permit shall be issued for any one village or place.

17. No employee of the Board or of its Branches shall be permitted to receive any money or other gratification from pharmacists or druggists, for any services rendered, except by and with the sanction of the Board or of its Branches.

BY-LAWS OF THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY  
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

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Containing all Amendments up to June 27, 1902.

(1) The Board of Pharmacy shall organize annually in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Law; it shall have regular meetings in January and June. The president may call special meetings at such times and places as in his judgment the work of the Board may demand, and he must call such meetings upon the request, in writing of five of the members of the Board. The June meeting shall be held at the time and place of the annual convention of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, the January meeting, and unless otherwise ordered, all other meetings shall be held in the city of Albany on the first Monday of the month, at ten o'clock in the morning.

(2) The officers of the Board shall be, a President, first and second Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer; such officers shall be elected by ballot, and the Vice-Presidents shall be chosen from the Branches other than the one of which the President is a member. The duties of the President and Vice-Presidents shall be such as usually pertain to those offices. In case of the inability, neglect or refusal of the President to perform any duties of his office, the Vice-Presidents, in the order of their rank, shall have the right to perform such duties.

(3) At the annual meeting of the Board, the President shall appoint the following committees, each having three members, one from each branch:

(1) A Committee on Finance.

(2) A Committee on Inspection, Complaints and Prosecutions.

(3) A Committee on Registration.

(4) A Committee on Adulterations and Substitutions.

(5) A Committee on Sale of Poisons.

(4) The amount of the bond to be furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board is hereby fixed at \$3,000.00, and that of the Secretary-Treasurer of each of the Branches at \$3,000.00, said bonds to be Surety Company bonds, the expense thereof to be defrayed by the Board and Branches thereof, respectively; said bonds shall run, to the "State Board of Pharmacy of the State

of New York," and shall be subject to the approval of the President of the Board, and shall be filed with him. It shall be the duty of the President, assisted by the Secretary, to prepare and present all reports required by law.

(5) The Secretary-Treasurer shall discharge such duties as are imposed upon him by law, and such others as the Board may direct; he shall render on the first day of January and the first day of June, to the President of the Board, a complete statement of its financial condition, and shall furnish a copy of the same to each member of the Board.

(6) At each regular meeting, he shall present to the Board a written report, giving a brief summary of the work of the Board since the last meeting; he shall be the responsible custodian of the books and papers of the Board; shall at each annual meeting present to the Board an inventory of all the property of the Board in his care, and the bond of a Secretary-Treasurer going out of office, shall not be satisfied until he shall present to the Board a receipt from his successor for said property; he is authorized to pay monthly his salary, and the salary of the other employees of the Board, if any; such payments shall be made upon warrants signed by the President and the Chairman of the Committee on Finance. The expenses of the members of the Board shall be paid from time to time, after having been audited by the Finance Committee, and the per diem remuneration shall be paid semi-annually.

(7) It shall be his duty to attend to the proper filling in, engrossing and distribution of all License Certificates, Substitute and Duplicate Certificates, also to the printing and distribution of blanks and printed forms of every kind and nature used by the Board; he shall receive from the several branches their reports upon examinations held by them. He shall also notify the members in writing, of all the meetings of the Board.

(8) The Committee on Finance shall audit all bills and expenditures of the Board, and at each annual meeting shall present a statement in detail of the estimated receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year, as a basis for the fixing of the fees by the Board. It shall also determine what proportion of the funds necessary to meet the general expenses of the Board, shall be drawn from each of the Branches respectively, basing said determination upon the income of the respective Branches from Licenses and Registrations. It shall be the duty of this com-



mittee to examine and report upon the books and records of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board and of the several Branches thereof, and it is hereby authorized to employ an expert accountant to assist it in its work; such examinations shall be made at least annually, and oftener in the discretion of the Committee.

(9) The Committee on Inspection, Complaints and Prosecutions, shall aid and co-operate with the local branches in the interpretation and enforcement of the law, with a view of securing a uniform and effective policy in the same throughout the state. It shall have power to employ inspectors and to secure legal counsel upon the recommendation of the Branch within whose jurisdiction such inspectors and counsel shall act, under such limitations as may be prescribed by the Board. Upon the recommendation of the Branches, the President and the Secretary are authorized to approve and authorize the prosecution of violations of the Pharmacy law.

(10) The Committee on Registration shall give special attention to the registration of all places coming within the meaning of the law, and shall recommend to the Board suitable requirements to be demanded as a pre-requisite to such registration.

(11) The Committee on Adulterations and Substitutions shall give attention to the character and standard of purity of drugs and medicines dispensed and sold in the state, and shall recommend from time to time to the Board such rules and by-laws as will properly control the same, and have power to employ a chemist.

(12) The Committee on Sale of Poisons shall give attention to the enforcement of that part of the law regulating the sale of Poisons; and shall recommend from time to time to the Board such alterations or additions to the Poison Schedule, or such regulations regarding the careful keeping and sale of Poisons, and use of special containers for certain Poisons, as the public safety may demand.

(13) Examinations shall be held on the third Wednesday of each month, excepting July and August, in the Eastern Branch, and on not less than four of the above mentioned dates in the Middle Branch, namely: February, May, September and November, nor less than six of the above mentioned dates in the Western Branch, namely: January, March, April, June, September and November. The Eastern Branch shall hold its examinations alternately at the New York and Brooklyn Colleges of Pharmacy. The

Middle Branch shall hold them simultaneously at Albany and Rochester, and the Western Branch shall hold them at Buffalo. No examination for license or registration shall be permitted until the Branch to which application has been made, shall be satisfied of the accuracy and truthfulness of the statements made concerning the practical experience of the applicant.

(14) The examination questions shall be divided under four heads, viz:

- (1) *Materia Medica* (including Botany, Pharmacognosy and the identification of Chemicals and Galenicals).
- (2) *Pharmaceutical Chemistry* (including Pharmacy and Chemistry from the standpoint of the Pharmacist, and the identification of Chemicals and Galenicals).
- (3) *Practical Pharmacy* (including practical work at the prescription case, and the reading and interpreting of prescriptions).
- (4) *Toxicology and Posology*.

The questions for such examinations shall be formulated in the following manner, viz: for each examination a paper in one of the subjects shall be furnished by each of the respective Branches, and alternately each such Branch shall furnish the additional or fourth paper. The questions so prepared shall be printed by the Branches so preparing them and distributed directly to the examiners in the given subjects at least five days prior to the examination.

(15) The questions shall be arranged as far as practicable in ten (10) questions under each head, for the grade of Licensed Druggist; and fifteen (15) for the grade of Licensed Pharmacist; ten of the fifteen questions to be used in the examination for the grade of Licensed Pharmacist shall be selected by the Branch formulating such questions, and printed on a separate paper for the examination for the grade of Licensed Druggist; in each case the value of each question when fully answered shall be marked opposite it by the Branch formulating the same, for the guidance of the several examiners. The questions for the grade of Licensed Pharmacist shall be printed on white paper and on light blue paper for the grade of Druggist. For each examination 300 Pharmacists and 100 Druggists question papers shall be printed and distributed among the Branches in the following manner, viz:

Eastern Branch	125	Pharmacists and	25	Druggists papers.
Middle Branch	100	"	"	50 " "
Western Branch	75	"	"	25 " "

Question papers shall be forwarded to the Branches by express only.

(16) The examination for the grade of Licensed Druggists shall have for its object the ascertaining that the examinee has a reasonable knowledge of Pharmacy, dispensing and compounding of drugs, can detect incompatibilities and overdoses, and can safely be intrusted with the handling of a comprehensive line of drugs and medicines under the general supervision of a Licensed Pharmacist. He must attain a general average of 60 per cent. with no less than 50 per cent. in any one department.

(17) The examination for the grade of Licensed Pharmacist shall include the questions determining the ability of the examinee to select and preserve the quality of drugs handled by him, as well as a thorough knowledge of the business in all its other branches. The examinee must attain a general average of 75 per cent. with no less than 60 per cent. in any one department.

(18) In *Materia Medica* the identification of drugs, with questions relating thereto, shall constitute 50 per cent. of the examination. In *Pharmaceutical Chemistry* 40 per cent. shall be practical work. In *Practical Pharmacy* 50 per cent. shall be practical work and one of the practical exercises for the grade of Licensed Druggist shall be selected from those appearing on the paper for Licensed Pharmacist and two other similar ones added. In *Toxicology* and *Posology* 60 per cent. shall be *Toxicology* and 40 per cent. shall be *Posology*. The questions in *Toxicology* may include the chemical recognition of common poisonous substances.

(19) With the exception of operative dispensing, no part of any examination shall be held outside of the following hours:

*Materia Medica* and *Pharmaceutical Chemistry* from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

*Practical Pharmacy* and *Toxicology* from 1:30 p. m. to 6 p. m.

(20) Answers to the examination questions must be written on blanks furnished by the Board. Any candidate attaining 75 per cent. in each of three (3) subjects on his first examination, on any given application, but failing to obtain the requisite percentage in the fourth subject, may confine the second examination upon the same application to that subject in which he was deficient. Candidates desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of a second examination upon a given application, must give ten days notice of the same to the Secretary in writing. On and after Nov. 1, 1901,

two examinations may be permitted upon each and every application for one fee paid.

(21) Aside from the effects of Poisons and their Antidotes, as far as practicable, the examination shall avoid touching upon Therapeutics.

(22) Applications for examination shall be accompanied by the fee and must be filed with the Secretary of the Branch within whose jurisdiction the candidate resides, at least ten (10) days prior to the examination. The Secretary of any Branch upon the receipt of an application accompanied by the fee, may, for the convenience of the applicant, arrange for the examination of said applicant, by a Branch other than the one within whose jurisdiction the applicant resides, by and with the consent of such Board.

(23) At least two (2) members of the Board shall be present during an examination of candidates. The members of the Branch present, may appoint one or more Licensed Pharmacists to act as assistants, if required.

(24) Examinations shall be conducted at times regularly prescribed by the By-Laws. Examinations for Homeopaths shall be held twice annually, in June and December, and the question papers for these shall be prepared by the examiners for the Eastern Branch.

(25) Candidates for registration as Apprentices shall be required to present evidence of having had a public school education at least equivalent to within a year of graduation from a public grammar school in this state, and shall be not less than fifteen years of age.

(26) All License Certificates shall be signed by the members of the entire Board.

(27) No application for registration, examination or license shall be considered unless made out and duly sworn to upon a blank to be furnished by the Board and accompanied by the fee for the same.

(28) Every applicant for registration, based upon a license issued upon examination by a former Board of this state, must be accompanied by the Certificate of such license or by evidence satisfactory to the Board that the said applicant is in possession of said license. This Certificate may be returned to the applicant with the word "Superseded" plainly and indelibly stamped across the face thereof in red ink. New York City and Kings County qualification certificates shall be stamped only on the back: "Li-



cense issued" and with the date on which the License was issued.

(29) Examiners shall turn over all examination answers to the Secretary of their Branch at the next succeeding examination, and the Secretary shall keep them on file for a period of six months, unless otherwise ordered. The Secretary of a local Branch shall not be assigned a department in the examinations, but may be called upon to assist the examiners, or to take the place of one of them in his absence.

(30) All per-diem expenses necessitated by the holding of general meetings of the Board, or the work of the Committees; all expenditures for books, papers, records, and all stationery used by the Board or its Branches, shall be a charge upon the General Fund: all other expenditures of the Board shall be disbursed out of the funds of the respective Branches. All bills chargeable to the General Fund, must be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer and be approved by him before turning them over to the Finance Committee. All expenses in attending General Board or Committee meetings and the expense of preparing examination papers (the latter work to count as one day), also for printing, shall be a charge on the General Fund. The expense of attending Branch meetings, rating papers and the bills for supplies used in holding such examinations, shall be a charge on the Branches. The President is authorized to delegate members for special Committee work and the expense so incurred shall be paid out of the General Fund. Such expenses shall include the actual traveling expenses, plus five dollars per day for hotel expenses. Members must present vouchers from parties to whom moneys have been paid or to whom due, in all cases when presenting bills, railroad fare, hotel expenses and per-diem excepted. Members' bills must be made out upon a uniform style of bill-head furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer.

(31). Each Branch shall act on the examinations held by it within two weeks after such examinations shall have been held, and the local Secretary of such Branch shall within one week thereafter make a report to the General Secretary, giving the names of all the examinees, the grade for which examined, the percentage received on each paper and all other data necessary for the General Secretary to enable him to report a comprehensive summary of the work of the Board at its next meeting.

(32) Eight members shall constitute a quorum at meetings of the General Board. Amendments to the By-Laws can be made

only by vote of two-thirds of the members present; all amendments shall be made in writing and laid over one sitting.

(33) The number of hours constituting a days work of employees in a drug store or pharmacy in cities having at the latest state or United States census a population of a million inhabitants or more, are hereby regulated as follows: The working hours are not to exceed ten (10) working hours in any day of the week except Saturday, and not to exceed twelve (12) working hours on Saturday.

Provided, however, that by agreement between employer and employee the distribution of the said working hours through the several days of the week may be varied from the above, except that they shall not in any event exceed one hundred and thirty-six (136) hours in any two consecutive weeks.

(34) At each meeting of the General Board, the following shall be the order of business

- (1) Roll call.
- (2) Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
- (3) Miscellaneous communications.
- (4) Reports and communications from the President.
- (5) Reports and communications from the Secretary.
- (6) Reports from standing committees.
- (7) Reports from special committees.
- (8) Miscellaneous and unfinished business.
- (9) Adjournment.

### **RULES GOVERNING THE BRANCHES**

(1) The several branches of the Board shall organize in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Law.

(2) The chairman of each Branch shall preside at the meetings of the same and in his absence the members shall select another member to act as temporary chairman. He shall perform the duties properly pertaining to his office or prescribed by law or resolution of the Branch. He may call special meetings of the Branch at such times and places as he may deem necessary, and he or the Secretary-Treasurer must call such special meetings when requested to do so by three (3) members of the Branch.

(3) The Secretary-Treasurer shall perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by law or by resolution of the Branch. He shall be the responsible custodian of all the books, records, papers, money and all property of the Branch, and shall furnish annually

to the Branch and to the General Secretary of the Board an inventory and statement of all such books, records, papers, money and property, and the bond of an outgoing Secretary-Treasurer shall not be satisfied until he shall file with the President of the Board a receipt for such books, records, papers, money and property. He shall give due and timely notice, in writing, of all regular and special meetings of the Branch. Unless otherwise ordered, the Secretary shall represent the Branch in all prosecutions instituted by it, under the general supervision of the Committee on Prosecutions. He shall keep a record of all licenses and registrations in force in his section.

(4) At each meeting three members shall constitute a quorum.

(5) Order of business to be observed at each meeting of the Board:

(1) Roll call.

(2) Reading and approving minutes.

(3) Reading of communications.

(4) Secretary's report on violations, financial report and other matters.

(5) Unfinished business.

(6) New business.

(7) Report of Examiners.

(8) Adjournment.

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## THE NEW REMEDIES OF 1902—1903

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Being the Report of the Committee on New Remedies of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association for the Year 1903

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By Thomas J. Keenan, Chairman.

During the year which has elapsed since our last meeting your committee have made a careful study of the current periodical literature of pharmacy for the purpose of recording the new and novel introductions to the materia medica in all countries, and the subjoined paragraphs embody such details of pharmaceutical interest as are likely to prove informing, if not of practical utility. In accordance with the custom, we preface our report with a refer-

ence to the trend of work in the production of new remedies which will indicate briefly but perhaps sufficiently the lines of activity followed by chemical manufacturers.

Although anti-rheumatics and uric acid eliminants in new and novel combinations have been produced in average volume during the period under review, there has been a somewhat greater activity displayed in the manufacture of substances intended for the treatment of pulmonary troubles, and we have consequently to note the appearance of a number of new therapeutical synthetics, the bulk of which owe their medicinal efficacy to guaiacol. This body, which is the active constituent of beech-wood cresote, has proved so valuable a remedy in many disorders that numerous more or less successful attempts have been made to overcome its objectionable features, the result being a lengthy list of additions to the materia medica which have, however, in few instances only fulfilled the expectations of the makers. The widespread vogue which guaiacol and its derivatives have attained within a comparatively recent period has influenced your committee to review the history of this medicament in its chemical and pharmaceutical bearings.

### **A Study of Guaiacol and its Derivatives**

The preparation, known commercially as guaiacol, is the fraction of beech-wood cresote boiling at 200 to 205 degrees C. From this a purified product is prepared by recrystallization from either potassium guaiacol or benzoyl guaiacol; and a crystalline guaiacol is also built up synthetically by methylating pyrocatechin, as well as from ortho-anisidin by diazotizing and boiling. Pure synthetic guaiacol made by either of the two last mentioned processes is a colorless, crystalline body, melting at 28.5 degrees C. and boiling at 205 degrees C. It is readily soluble in alcohol, ether and sulphuric acid, and in 50 parts of water. It combines directly with numerous bases to form crystalline salts, and with certain acid radicals, some of which form valuable therapeutic agents. While most of these compounds are free from the objectionable characteristics of guaiacol itself, it is, nevertheless, the fact that most of them are at the same time much inferior to the parent product in medicinal value.



### Substitute Products

The first substituted guaiacol introduced into medicine was benzozol, or benzoyl guaiacol, which dates from the year 1890. Soon after this there was produced in rapid succession a whole series of ethereal salts: Guaiacol carbonic acid and guaiacol carbonate in 1891, guaiacol biniodide in 1892, cinnamyl guaiacol and guaiacol salol in 1893, guaiacol ethylenate, guaiacol phosphate, and methyl guaiacol in 1894, guaiacol valerianate in 1896, and guaiacol phosphite and guaiacol piperidine in 1897. About this time (1897) attempts were made in other directions looking to the production of new guaiacol derivatives. Guaiacol was sulphonated, and from the guaiacol-sulphonic acid several new compounds were prepared. G. H. Schaefer, the chemist of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, introduced quinine-guaiacol bisulphonate under the name guaiquin, followed by other alkaloidal compounds, as well as the iron and bismuth salts of guaiacol-sulphonic acid; but the quinine derivative appears to be the only compound which has met with any special favor. The potassium salt of guaiacol-sulphonic acid, which is marketed by Merck & Co., under the name of thiocol, Thiocol-Roche is recommended highly and used extensively as a non-poisonous substitute for the parent substance in phthisis, chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, typhoid fever, etc.

It is noteworthy that within the past few years investigators have returned to the old lines, and we have seen introduced guaiacol cacodylate, guaiaamar and guaiasanol, besides numerous other direct derivatives of guaiacol, such as those enumerated in the present report under names, more or less, indicative either of their chemical make up or their intended therapeutical application. Interesting as all these compounds are, it is more so to note the fact that where the action of guaiacol is desired physicians express a preference for the old-fashioned product, and claim to obtain better results from it, though compounds like creosotal and duota—cresote and guaiacol carbonates, respectively—are still extensively prescribed and bulk largely in import statistics.

The increasing use and applications of organo-therapeutic substances have attracted attention during the year. Although the long line of extracts and preparations from the organs and glands of the animal body, which promised a few years ago to attain a great vogue, and were indeed largely employed, have fallen into disuse, increasingly new applications are found for a number of the

active constituents of certain glandular bodies and their chemical combinations. The products of the suprarenal, the thyroid and the thymus glands have been tried alone and in their various combinations, and the claims put forward for them have been well substantiated in many cases. Epinephrin was the first of the active principles separated from the suprarenal glands, this having been effected by Professor Abel, of Johns Hopkins University, in 1896. A year later von Furth disputed the claims of Abel, and asserted that epinephrin was merely an inactive foreign substance contaminated with the active principles isolated by himself, and which he named suprarenin; but von Furth's product itself is not believed to be a pure chemical compound. In 1901 Jokichi Takamine announced the isolation of the active constituent of the gland in a stable and crystalline form, naming it adrenalin, and this is now being produced on a commercial scale by the firm of Parke, Davis & Co. It may be well to note, however, that Takamine's claim for the purity of the substance isolated by him is disputed by Abel, who regards it as a mixture of native and reduced epinephrin.

Numerous attempts have been made to isolate the active constituents of the thyroid gland, and it is believed that the substance termed thyroidine by its discoverer, Baumann, fully represents the physiological properties of the gland. The isolation of a soluble ferment bearing the name thyroïdinase was announced this year; and it receives mention in our report, as does also a preparation named antithyroïdin, which consists of a serum from herbivorous animals deprived of their thyroid glands several weeks previous to being slaughtered.

The year's production of new remedies includes a number of iodine substitutes, which bear witness to the fact that efforts are still being made to produce an antiseptic substance as powerful as iodoform, but devoid of its disagreeable odor; while the search for substitutes for the bromide salts used in the treatment of epilepsy, etc., has led to the production of several compounds which are claimed to be free from the disagreeable by effects of the ordinary bromides, and these are described in our detailed report.

In substituting this year's list of acquisitions to the *materia medica* it is a pleasure to note the evidences of a tendency among the members of the medical profession to scrutinize the claims put forward for new remedies. This finds adequate expression in

the number of Squibb's Ephemeric for January, 1903, in the following words, which may fittingly stand as a "Foreword" to the list of remedies brought to your notice:

"It may be quite confidently stated that there has been during the past year a possibly slow but very decided revulsion in the medical profession, at least in some quarters, against the efforts of a few enthusiasts to press forward the claims of some new products. This apathy of the profession to their claims has had a wholesome effect in general and yet cannot be claimed to have necessarily retarded investigations on rational lines. The medical profession is now judiciously looking back over the line of agents already tried and found of sufficient value; in order to continue its investigations with such which have been suddenly and unwisely dropped for the very much newer products which are loudly proclaimed by advertisement and otherwise to be efficient substitutes or 'sure cures.'"

### LIST OF REMEDIES

**Acetozone**, formerly called benzozone, is a benzoyl-acetyl-peroxide, the invention of Prof. Frederick G. Novy, of the University of Michigan, and made and marketed by Parke, Davis & Co. It is a crystalline body, which melts at about 30 degrees C., and on the further application of heat slowly decomposes and evaporates. Acetozone is not sold in a pure state, but appears upon the market mixed with an equal weight of an inert, absorbent powder, which causes a solution to be somewhat hazy. As an antiseptic for external use the substance is used in watery solutions of 1 to 1,000, which are prepared by shaking the powder vigorously with water and filtering. Internally, it may be given in capsules in doses of 3 to 5 grains three times daily; In this case the powder should be attenuated with lycopodium or milk sugar.

**Acetyl Methyl Salicylate**, a substance representing methyl salicylate in which a hydrogen atom has been replaced by an acetyl radical, is a crystalline powder, odorless, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, glycerin, chloroform and the fixed oils. It is recommended as an antirheumatic in doses of from 5 to 8 Gm. daily.

**Anthrasol** is a new tar preparation which is stated to represent equal parts of coal tar and juniper tar. It occurs as a pale yellow

oleaginous liquid with a pronounced tarry odor. It is soluble in acetone, benzol, the fixed oils, petrolatum and absolute alcohol, but only to the extent of 5-10 per cent. in 90 per cent. alcohol. It is claimed to be more effective and less irritating than ordinary tar in the treatment of certain skin diseases in which tar is used, being applied in the form of ointment, paste, solution (in liquid petrolatum) and glycerin jelly.

**Anti-Diphtheria Pastils** represent the diphtheria antitoxin in the form of a solid pastil, the invention of Dr. Martin, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. The pastils are intended for internal administration and are said to be effective in the treatment of the disease and especially as a prophylactic measure, though Dr. Martin advises that in true diphtheria the injection method should not be neglected.

**Antigermine** is a copper salt of a weak organic acid, which is credited with powerful disinfectant and deodorant properties. It is an odorless, thick, greenish-yellow fluid, which can be mixed with hot water, but is only soluble in the proportion of 1 part in 200 parts. Upon admixture with water it partially dissociates and seems to throw down an insoluble salt. (See Microsol).

**Antipyrine Derivatives.**—A number of new compounds have been recently described, the study of which has thrown some light on the constitution of antipyrine. The corresponding sulphur and selenium compounds, thiapyrin and selenopyrin, which are prepared by the action of the potassium compounds of selenium or sulphur on antipyrine hydrochloride, have constitutions exactly analogous to that of the parent compound.

**Antipyrine Hydrochloride** is formed when antipyrine is dissolved to saturation in 33 per cent. hydrochloride acid, and the solution evaporated with a little alcohol at 100 degrees C. The salt crystallizes out in thick tables. The crystals are deliquescent and soluble in water, but only slightly so in alcohol.

**Antirheumatic Ointment** is the name applied to a compound of methyl salicylate, guaiacol and turpentine, with an ointment basis, for the external treatment of rheumatism. The formula follows: Methyl salicylate, 25; guaiacol, 5; turpentine, 5; lanolin, 15; petrolatum, 25. A layer of this ointment is applied rapidly on the painful part and covered immediately with a piece of lint, the application being renewed twice daily.



**Antistreptococcus Serum (Aronson)** is a new serum for protection against streptococcus infection. The streptococci cultivated from scarlet fever patients are first passed through animals and then inoculated upon the horse, the protective serum obtained in this way being rendered permanently stable by the addition of a small percentage of trikresol. It is used as a preventive of scarlet fever. It is on sale in the United States by Schering & Glatz, New York.

**Antithyroidin** is the name applied to a serum from herbivorous animals, whose thyroids have been removed; the animals being slaughtered several weeks after and their blood used for the preparation of the serum. It is recommended as a remedy for exophthalmic goitre (Basedow's disease). The dose is 0.5 Cc., gradually increased to 4.5 Cc., three times daily, in sherry wine.

**Aphthisin** is a new guaiacol compound, being a combination of potassium-guaiacol sulphionate and petrosulphol. It occurs as a brown hygroscopic powder soluble in four parts of water. Owing to its tendency to deliquesce it is best prescribed in capsules or in the form of syrups. The former contains 4 grains of aphthisin, and the latter is composed of aphthisin, 9; syrup of orange peel, 45; simple syrup, 90; compound tincture of cinchona, 7.5. It is recommended in the treatment of tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis, and catarrhal affections of the lungs.

**Arheol**, sometimes misnamed **Arteol**, represents the normal alcoholic constituents of sandalwood oil, usually known as santalol. It is an oily, colorless fluid which is put up in capsules containing 0.2 Gm. each.

**Aristriol** is a coined name for calcium glycearoarsenate.

**Atlas Oil of Cedar.**—See Libanol Boisse.

**Bismutose**, which received a bare mention in a previous report, is a bismuthic albuminous compound obtained by precipitating a solution of egg albumen with a bismuth nitrate in a solution of sodium chloride, washing the precipitate until it is perfectly neutral, drying it at a gentle heat and finally powdering. It forms a fine non-agglutinating powder containing about 21 per cent. of bismuth. It is said to be perfectly non-toxic and may be employed as an intestinal astringent in large doses.

**Bromochinal** is another name for quinine dibromosalicylate.

**Bromolein** is an addition product of the unsaturated fatty acids of almond oil containing 20 per cent. of bromine. It is an odor-

less, tasteless, yellow liquid, which is said to be more efficient than the ordinary bromides when used hypodermatically.

**Bromo-Serum** is a substitute for the bromides obtained by dissolving sodium bromide 6, and sodium chloride 1.5, in water 1,000. It is used hypodermatically, as much as 500 Cc. being employed without any danger.

**Caincic Acid** ( $C_{40}H_{64}O_{18}$ ) is obtained from the root of *Chiococca anguinifera* (Brazilian snake root) and from *Chiococca racemosa*. It is soluble in ether and in alcohol and forms crystals of a bitter taste. It is employed as a remedy for promoting the growth of the hair in daily doses of 0.1 Gm. to 0.25 Gm.

**Caf-Forma-Sal** is a combination of the alkaloid caffeine with one of the four alkali salts of methylene disalicylic acid described under Formasall Compounds. Patented by the Liberty Chemical Co., Philadelphia.

**Calaya** is a proprietary compound prepared in the form of a syrup, by the Calaya Company, of Bordeaux. Its active component is stated to be the extract of an African plant, the botanical name of which is *Anneslea febrifuga*. Decoctions of the rhizome are employed in the treatment of febrile conditions by the natives, and it has lately come into use on the Continent of Europe in the form of the syrup named for the treatment of malaria and typhoid fever.

**Camphacol** is the camphoric acid ester of methylene diguaiacol and a related body to guaialin. It is a crystalline substance given in doses of from 5 to 20 grains as an antispasmodic, sedative and internal antiseptic. Patented August 19, 1902, by the Liberty Chemical Company, Philadelphia.

**Camphossil** is a condensation product of camphor and salicylic acid, which forms a crystalline fat-like paste, of soapy feeling and camphoraceous odor, insoluble in water. It has the odor of camphor and is almost tasteless. It is given internally in the treatment of typhus fever and disorders of the intestinal tract.

**Carbolysoform** is the trade name of a preparation containing 66 2-3 per cent. of lysoform and 33 1-3 per cent. of crude carbolic acid.

**Chinaphenin** is a combination of quinine and phenetidin prepared by the action of quinine upon para-ethoxy-carbamine chloride, or on para-ethoxyl-phenyl-isocyanate. It is closely related to euquinine and occurs as a white, tasteless powder, which is only spar-

ingly soluble in water but dissolves easily in alcohol, ether, chloroform and acids, with which it forms salts. As an antipyretic, chinaphenin stands between the slowly acting quinine and the rapidly acting preparations such as acetanilid, phenacetin, lactophenin and pyramidon. It is used in whooping cough in doses of from 0.15 to 0.2 Gm. for infants, and 0.2 to 0.3 Gm. for older children. To adults in the varying indications it is administered in the same dose as quinine, for which it is a substitute. Chinaphenin is marketed by Merck & Co.

**Cholelysin** is a proprietary compound containing 20 per cent. of sodium oleate, which is used to stimulate the flow of bile and to counteract the tendency toward the formation of gall stones.

**Citarin** is sodium anhydromethylene citrate and is recommended as a uric acid eliminant. It has the property of liberating formic aldehyde in the body and also of dissolving uric acid secretions. It is given in doses of 2 Gm. three or four times daily in gout and chronic rheumatism. It is made and marketed by the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.

**Cocainol** is the name given to a long list of proprietary preparations which, contrary to the suggestiveness of the name, contains no cocaine, anaesthesin being used instead.

**Cratoegus Oxyacantha** has been recently prescribed in functional disorders of the heart in the form of a tincture of the flowers, which is given in doses of 10 drops from three to five times daily. It does not possess any diuretic properties and is not intended to replace digitalis.

**Dermogen** is a preparation for the skin which is stated to contain 40 to 60 per cent. of zinc oxide  $ZnO_2$ .

**Diosmal** is a petroleum ether-alcohol extract of buchu leaves, which is claimed to be the most useful form of administering the drug. The leaves are first extracted with low boiling petroleum ether, then exhausted with boiling alcohol 80-90 per cent. The solvents are distilled off, the thin extracts mixed, and further evaporated to a suitable consistence. In addition to the diosphenol and other constituents of the essential oil which are present, the extract contains about 4 per cent. of the glucoside diosmin. Diosmal may be prescribed in the form of pills containing 2 grains, or in 4 to 6 grain gelatin capsules to be taken three times daily. It is said to be useful in all the affections of the genito-urinary organs in which buchu is serviceable.

**Diurazin** is theobromine acetyl methylene disalicylate, which is represented to contain 30 per cent. of theobromine, 55 per cent. of salicylic acid and 6 per cent. of formic aldehyde. It is insoluble in the gastric juices and is supposed to pass through the stomach unchanged, being acted upon the alkaline secretions of the duodenum, whence it probably enters the circulation. It is said to be useful in dropsical conditions in doses of 6 grains every two hours.

**Epinephrin** is the name given by Prof. J. J. Abel, of Johns Hopkins University, to the active constituent of the suprarenal gland.

**Epithol-Gold and Silver** is described as a finely powdered alloy of tin and copper which is recommended as an antiseptic wound application in veterinary practice. When once applied to a wound the powder cannot be removed by washing.

**Ethyl-Quinine.**—The ethyl ester of quinine forms colorless crystals which melt between 116 and 117 degrees C., and are free from bitter taste. Used as a substitute for quinine salts.

**Eukinase** is the name given to the peculiar ferment found in the duodenal mucous membrane of the pig, which is said to exert a more powerful digestive action on albumin and albuminoids than the pancreatic juice alone. In order to avoid alteration of the ferment during passage through the stomach it is given either inclosed in gluten capsules or made into a paste with gluten and then divided into granules.

**Ferric Nucleinate** is the salt of a nucleinic acid obtained from casein or from the soft roe of fish. According to recent investigations it is the form in which iron is utilized within the system for building up the haemoglobin; and it is believed to be the only iron compound which is not converted into chloride by the gastric juice. Ferric nucleinate, unlike other iron compounds, is not decomposed in the stomach or intestines, but is found in the liver in the same state as when it enters the mouth. It is administered in anemic conditions and chlorosis in doses of 0.5 Gm. (8 grains).

**Ferrisol** is a compound of cinnamic acid and guaiacol, which is administered in doses of 15 to 45 grains daily.

**Filmaron** is a new taenicide obtained from extract of male fern, being an amorphous acid found in a good quality of the extract to the extent of 5 per cent. It is a light yellowish-brown powder, insoluble in water, and difficultly soluble in alcohol and benzol, but readily soluble in all other solvents. It is administered in doses



of from 5 to 10 grains, followed by a cathartic. It has been placed on the market by the firm of C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Mannheim, Germany, and New York.

**Flavoidine** is a derivative of quinoline, which is credited with anti-pyretic and antiseptic properties.

**Formasal** is a product of the condensation of formaldehyde with salicylic acid, patented August 5, 1902, by the Liberty Chemical Company, Philadelphia. It is described as a methylene disalicylic acid, occurring as a tasteless, creamy white powder of granular construction, melting at 245 degrees C. It is insoluble in water and benzol, slightly soluble in chloroform, and very soluble in ether and alcohol.

**Formasal Compounds** consist of methylene disalicylic acid compounds of various bases made and marketed by the Liberty Chemical Company, Philadelphia. Patents have been granted at Washington on the alkaline earth salts, as Calformasal, Stronformasal and Bariformasal; on the alkali salts, Bariformasal, Lithiformasal, Ammonformasal and Kaliformasal; and on the metallic salts, Ferformasal, Zincformasal, Alumiformasal, Cadformasal, Cupriformasal and Bisformasal. The alkali salts are recommended in cases of uric acid diathesis in doses of from 5 to 15 grains, while the alkaline earth salts are credited with valuable therapeutic properties in gastro-intestinal diseases, as are also the salts of the heavy metal last mentioned.

**Gabaniol** is a mineral product obtained from the natural slates of the Herat. It occurs as an oily, dark brown fluid having a greenish fluorescence. Used in 4-grain doses administered in capsules in throat and lung troubles.

**Gallogen** is the trade name of a chemically pure ellagic acid, the astringent principle of divi-divi. It occurs as an odorless, tasteless, insoluble yellow powder, which is only dissolved by alkaline solutions. It is used as a medicinal astringent in doses of 3 to 6 grains three to five times daily.

**Glutannol** is a combination of tannin with a vegetable fibrin, possessing the same action and the same properties as tannalbin and tannocol. It is administered in the form of powder in doses of 4 to 16 grains for adults, and 4 to 8 grains for children in intestinal disorders.

**Glycomorrhum** is a proprietary codliver oil substitute which has recently been introduced into the Paris hospitals. It consists

principally of glycerophosphates and hypophosphites, together with some of the active constituents of codliver oil.

**Gonosan** is a 20 per cent. solution in sandalwood oil of the alpha and beta resins of kava-kava. It is a yellowish green fluid of strongly aromatic odor, which is put up in capsules containing 0.3 Gm. (5 grains), and recommended as an antigonorrhoeic, two capsules being taken four times daily.

**Guaco** is the common name of *Aristolochia cymbifera*, which has come into use as a remedy for various eczematous and pruritic diseases, the drug being credited with a paralytant effect upon the sensory centers of the skin. It is employed both internally and externally—internally in daily doses of from 3 to 10 grains of the extract in the form of pills or syrup to be taken during meals. As a local application pieces of linen are soaked in a decoction of guaco made by boiling ground guaco 30 parts, sodium bicarbonate 3 parts, in water 1,000 parts; macerating and decanting.

**Guaiaacacodyl** is the trade name for a stable solution of guaiacol cacodylate containing 0.05 Gm. of the drug to each cubic centimeter; used in the treatment of severe forms of pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Guaiachinol** is a quinine-dibromo-guaiacol. It forms rhombic prisms soluble in water. It is said to have the full effect of its three constituents, guaiacol, bromine and quinine.

**Guaialin** is the benzoic acid, ester of Methylene-diguaiacol obtained by passing formic aldehyde gas through an admixed heated solution of benzoic acid, guaiacol and phosphorous oxychloride. It is a pea-green-colored amorphous powder, which is stated to contain over 60 per cent. of guaiacol, 30 per cent. of benzoic acid and about 7 per cent. of formic aldehyde. It possesses the antitubercular, antipyretic and alterative tonic properties of guaiacol plus the virtues of its other constituents.

**Haemolin** is an oxyhaemoglobin-maltose. It is said to contain three times the amount of active constituents of haematogen and in addition the active principles of malt.

**Haemostatin** is a tribrom-phenol-bismuth, which differs from xeroform in its lower bismuth content. It is used as a haemostatic. Do not confound with Hemostatin.

**Hemostatin** is the name applied by the firm of Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia, to what is described as a solution of the crystallized chloride of the active principle of suprarenal glands.

It should not be confused with Haemostatin, which see. (See also Suprarenin).

**Helmitol**, which is regarded chemically as a reinforced hexamethyl enetetramine or urotropine, is a compound of the last named chemical and anhydromethylene-citric acid. According to the manufacturers, the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, this substance, unlike hexamethylenetetramine itself, acts equally well in alkaline and acid urine, and while setting free large amounts of formaldehyde in the system, it does not produce irritating effects on the stomach and kidneys. It occurs in fine colorless crystals soluble in about 15 parts of acidulated water, and is almost insoluble in alcohol. (See Urotropin—New).

**Hetol-Caffeine** is obtained by dissolving together caffeine 10.6, and sodium cinnamate (hetol) 8.5, in warm water 40 and evaporating the solution; filter, while hot, to dryness on the water bath. It is an odorless, bitter powder with an alkaline reaction, soluble in two parts water. It is used as a diuretic instead of caffeine-sodium-salicylate.

**Hygiama** is a concentrated, nutrient food preparation said to contain 49 per cent. of soluble carbohydrates and 10 per cent. of fats in addition to a considerable amount of proteids and mineral matter. It is said to be easily digested, well borne, and especially suited to children.

**Ichthyolidin** is the piperazin salt of ichthyol sulphonic acid. It forms a brownish black powder having little taste or odor; insoluble in water but dissolving in alkaline solutions. It contains 15 to 16 per cent. of sulphur. It is recommended in the treatment of gout and the uric acid diathesis in tablets containing 0.25 Gm.

**Ichthyolsalicyl** consists of a mixture of ichthyol with sodium salicylate in the proportions of 25, 33 and 50 per cent. of the latter, forming a light to dark brown hygroscopic powder.

**Iodalgin** represents an effort to solve the problem of exhibiting a compound rich in iodine and having all the antiseptic properties of the element without its caustic effects or the disagreeable odor of iodoform. It contains 50 per cent. of iodine, and is said to be a powerful antiseptic, liberating iodine in the nascent state on contact with the tissues. It can also be given internally as an antiseptic in doses of from 0.40 to 0.50 Gm. daily.

**Iodo-Serum** is a solution of sodium chloride 6, potassium iodide 2, in water 1,000, intended for hypodermatic injection in the treatment of syphilitic affections, and also as a sedative in mental diseases.

**Iodyloform** is a new iodoform substitute, being a combination of iodine and some inert mucilaginous substance (gelatin). Like iodoform it acts on bacteria only by the liberation of iodine, of which it contains only 10 per cent. It is a yellowish-brown odorless powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether and other solvents.

**Isanic Acid** is a crystalline acid obtained from the isano tree. It is a violent purgative.

**Isarol** is a product obtained by sulphonating a distillate of bituminous shale which is found in certain parts of the Alps. It is a thick liquid of bituminous odor. Its physiological action is that of a vascular astringent, siccative, resolvent and antizymotic, and it is used in rheumatism, burns, erysipelas and other skin diseases.

**Jecorin** is a codliver oil substitute of a proprietary nature which is stated to have the following composition: Chlorhydro-phosphoric acid and calcium lacto-phosphate, of each 0.5; lactic acid, 0.25; phosphoric acid, 3.0; iodine, 0.5; ferrous iodide, 0.375; compound extract of wormwood, 5. The ingredients named are mixed with sufficient fruit juice or vegetable extractive to make 100 parts and give a pleasant flavor to the mixture.

**Kresamine** consists of a watery solution of trikresol and ethylene-diamine, 25 per cent. of each. It is soluble in all proportions of glycerin and to the extent of 33 per cent. in water. It is employed, in the treatment of tuberculosis, whooping cough bronchitis and influenza by inhalation, using a nebulizer. It is also used externally in the treatment of skin diseases. It is made and sold by Schering & Glatz, New York.

**Kreso** is a new deodorant and disinfectant preparation composed of a solution of the cresols and higher phenols, and forming a dark brown, alkaline liquid, which, when mixed with water, forms a pinkish white emulsion, but blends readily and forms a clear solution with alcohol, chloroform or ether. It is made and marketed by Parke, Davis & Co.

**Kryogenine** is stated to be a meta-benzamine-semi-carbazid, forming a white powder dissolving but sparingly in water. It is used as an antipyretic in daily doses of 0.6 to 0.2 Gm., it being



recommended to reduce the dose after the desired effect is secured.

**Lecithin Codliver Oil**, which is recommended as a substitute for phosphorated codliver oil, is recommended as a substitute for phosphorated codliver oil. It is prepared by dissolving 2.5 parts of lecithin in 500 parts of codliver oil, and is administered to children in the same way as ordinary codliver oil.

**Libanol Boisse** is the distinctive name given to the oil of the Atlas cedar by M. Boisse, a pharmacist of Algiers, who has transferred the sole rights of sale for Great Britain, Germany, Austria and the United States to Schimmel & Co., of Leipzig. The essential oil of the Atlas cedar must be carefully distinguished from the ordinary cedar oil, which is made from a species of juniper—viz., *Juniperus virginiana*, L. The oil has attracted attention not only as a substitute for sandalwood oil, over which it is said to possess the advantage that it never causes pain in the kidneys, but also an adjuvant to codliver oil in the treatment of bronchitis and tuberculosis. The oil contains about 16 per cent. of the sesquiterpene alcohols, and it is to the presence of these alcohols that it owes its efficiency as a succedaneum for sandalwood oil; ordinary cedar wood oil only contains about 2 per cent. of such alcohols.

**Lipibromol** is a bromine oil introduced as a substitute for the bromide salts. It is a transparent fluid which contains 33 1-3 per cent. of bromine, with a slight odor of poppy oil, from which it is prepared. It has a neutral reaction and does not produce a precipitate with silver nitrate. One Gm. corresponds to about 0.5 Gm. of potassium bromide.

**Lipiodol** is an iodine oil which is intended to take the place of the salts of iodine, being suitable for hypodermatic administration. It contains about 40 per cent. of iodine and its use is not followed by any untoward effects.

**Lofotal** is the trade name of a carbonated or effervescent codliver oil—i.e., codliver oil impregnated with carbon dioxide gas. The contained carbonic acid is said to hide the taste of the oil and preserve it by preventing oxidation.

**Marsitriol** is a ferric glyceroarsenate and occurs as a yellowish amorphous powder, the daily dose of which is 1-6 grain.

**Mercuric Glycolate** is a compound obtained by simply dissolving mercuric oxide and glycol in hot water. It is said to present the combination of advantages of the soluble and insoluble

compounds of mercury for injection. It is soluble at the time of injection, but when it is absorbed reduction, partial or complete takes place, and the mercury is partially deposited in the tissues, probably as an oxide.

**Mercuric Vanillate** is a new mercurial combination containing 40 per cent. of mercury. It is a white, perfectly tasteless powder, insoluble even in hot water, but soluble in acids and probably in the gastric juice. It has an agreeable odor of vanilla.

**Mercury Soap** is a combination of potassium stearate and mercury, containing 33 per cent. of the latter.

**Mesotan**, which is described as the methyloxymethylester of salicylic acid, occurs as a clear yellow fluid miscible with alcohol, ether and the fixed oils. It is claimed to be almost a specific as a local analgesic in muscular and articular rheumatism. It is made and marketed by the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company. (See Ulmarine).

**Metroglycerin** consists of a sterile solution of almost neutral glycerin 10 per cent. and gelatin 2 per cent. with antiseptics added to render the solution bactericidal. It is intended for use as a substitute for ergot in producing uterine contractions.

**Microsol** is an antiseptic paste of a bluish-green color which is said to contain the following ingredients about in the quantities stated: Copper phenol sulphate, 10 parts; copper sulphate, 75 parts; sulphuric acid, 2.3 parts; water, 12 parts. There is a resemblance in the composition of this substance to Antigermine, which see.

**Mirmol** is the name applied to an antiseptic, haemostatic and disinfectant liquid, said to contain 10 per cent. of formaldehyde and 0.3 per cent. phenol. It is used in the treatment of carcinoma, lupus and similar affections, being applied first as a wash in the form of a 0.5 or 2 per mille solution in water, then absorbent cotton moistened with a 1 to 9 solution of mirmol is placed over the surface, and the whole covered with another layer of cotton moistened with mirmol and protected by a piece of gutta percha tissue.

**Narcotile** is methyl-ethylene bichloride obtained by the direct action of hydrochloric acid on mixed ethylic and methylic alcohols distilled together. The vapors are condensed under pressure and purified. The liquid, which is recommended for use as a general anaesthetic, is transparent and highly volatile, undecon-

posed by light, inflammable, and agreeably odorous. The general effect of anaesthesia produced by narcotile resemble those produced by ether. According to the *Lancet* 164, 1092, it has been used with success and perfect safety in a number of different operations of varying seriousness.

**Nervocidine** is the name which has been adopted for the hydrochloride of an alkaloid isolated from an Indian plant called Gasu-basu. It is a yellow, amorphous, hygroscopic powder easily soluble in water and less easily so in alcohol and ether. The drug has been used by Hungarian dentists with good results in the treatment of certain painful pulpides, replacing arsenic in the treatment of these conditions. It is a powerful local anaesthetic, but does not appear to produce anaesthesia when administered hypodermatically. Its general effect is that of a paralyzing poison.

**Nicolicin** is a German proprietary remedy which has been vaunted as cure for the morphine habit, but which has been found to consist of the fluid extract of cinchona combined with salicylic acid, glycerin and morphine, the latter probably as a sulphate. The proportion of morphine found by various observers is not the same, but varies from 2 to 4 per cent.

**Nori** is the name of a food used in Japan which consists of a sea algae, *porphyra lacinata*, and occurs as greenish tasteless paper-like sheets, insoluble in water.

**Odda** is the name applied by Professor von Mehring to a new infants' food, which is distinguished chiefly by the replacement of the fat in cows' milk by egg yolk and cacao butter a procedure suggested by the observation that the butter fat in cows' milk contains about 10 per cent. of volatile fatty acids, while the fats in human milk contain only 1.5 per cent. The glycerides of these volatile fatty acids are rapidly decomposed in the stomach, and the acids irritate the intestinal mucous membrane. In addition to egg yolk and cacao butter, the new infants' food contains partly digested flour and sugar.

**Oil of the Atlas Cedar.**—See Libanol Boisse.

**Oresol** is the monoglycerinic ether of guaiacol, and is used in cases where creosote and guaiacol are indicated. It is less active than guaiacol carbonate, is soluble in 40 parts of water and very soluble in alcohol.

**Pancreatokinase** is a combination of eukinase (q. v.) with pancreatine, the combination making a powerful digestive agent.

**Pegnin** is a white powder which is added to cows' milk before its administration to infants or invalids to curdle and render it more digestible. Milk sugar is added to it by the manufacturers in the proportion to make cows' milk resemble mothers' milk. It is marketed in the United States by the firm of Victor Koechl & Co.

**Perdynamin** is a nutritive iron preparation which is said to be a very powerful blood forming substance, its administration serving to build up the haemoglobin content. It is said to contain iron in the form of haemoglobin, completely combined with albumen, and to possess a nutritive power equal to twice that of hens' eggs.

**Rodagen** is a preparation obtained from the milk of goats which have been previously deprived of their thyroid glands. This milk extract is triturated with 50 per cent. milk sugar, and this appears on the market as a white, palatable powder. It is employed in the treatment of Basedow's disease (exophthalmic goitre) in daily doses of 5 to 10 Gm. It is on sale by the firm of Victor Koechl & Co., New York.

**Salocreol** is represented to be a mixture of the active principles of creosote with salicylic acid. It is a brown, oily, nearly odorless fluid, almost insoluble in water, which has been recommended as an external application in cases of facial erysipelas and rheumatism.

**Sanosin** is a new remedy for tuberculosis which was described at a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society on May 13, 1903. It is described as a mixture of flowers or sulphur powdered charcoal and pulverized eucalyptus leaves impregnated with oil of eucalyptus, but the detailed process of combination has not been made known. It is referred to as an extremely volatile substance (?), which is put up in sealed glass tubes, each tube containing 2 Gm. When used the tube is broken and its contents poured upon an earthenware plate heated by an alcohol lamp, the fumes being inhaled and exerting their curative influence in this way. Sanosin is made the subject of a special report to the State Department at Washington by Frank H. Mason, U. S. Consul-General at Berlin, which is printed in the advance sheets of Consular Reports for June 6, 1903.

**Santheose** is a theobromine of French manufacture which is said to be free from objectionable by-effects. Phosphated santheose (a combination of 0.25 Gm. sodium phosphate with 0.5 Gm. of santheose) and lithiated santheose 0.25 Gm. lithium car-



bonate and 0.5 Gm. of santheose are combinations used in certain cases.

**Strychnine** is a new alkaloid which has been isolated from both the fresh and dried leaves of *Strychnos nux vomica*. It crystallizes as anhydrous needles. Its physiological effect, which is less toxic than strychnine, has not been fully studied.

**Sulpho-Guaiacin** is the trade name for quinine-sulpho-guaiacolate, another of the numerous guaiacol derivatives. In its preparation sulphoguaiacolic acid is first prepared by heating together equal parts of guaiacol and sulphuric acid. This is then neutralized with barium carbonate the mixture heated to drive off carbonic acid, filtered and the soluble barium salt decomposed with a solution of quinine sulphate. After removing the precipitated barium sulphate sulpho-guaiacin is obtained in a crystalline form from the concentrated solution. It is soluble in water and in alcohol.

**Suprarenalin** is the active principle of the suprarenal gland, made and marketed by Armour & Co., Chicago. It is a fine crystalline substance, difficultly soluble in cold water, alcohol and ether, but easily soluble in acid and alkaline solutions. It forms salts with acids which are soluble in water. Suprarenalin solution is a 1 in 1,000 solution of the active principle, of slightly alkaline reaction.

**Suprarenin** is a German rival to adrenalin chloride, being a 1 in 1,000 sterilized solution of suprarenin hydrochloride made by the Hoechst Farbenfabriken, Germany. (See also Hemostatin).

**Theocin** is a synthetic alkaloid identical with the theophylline of tea. Chemically it resembles both caffeine and theobromine, and like these alkaloids it is related to xanthin. It appears in the form of beautiful colorless needles, having a melting point of 268 degrees C. It is difficultly soluble in cold water and alcohol but more readily in warm water; insoluble in ether. It forms salts of which the ammonium and potassium salts dissolve readily while the sodium salt is only slightly soluble. Theocin resembles theobromine in its action on the human system, but exerts a much more decided diuretic action. It is made and marketed by the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company. (See Theophyllin).

**Theophyllin**, a natural alkaloid occurring in tea, is produced synthetically under its own name by the firm of C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Mannheim, Germany, and New York. It occurs in white crystalline needles, melting at 264 degrees C., and sol-

uble in 226 parts of water at 15 degrees C., and in 75 parts of water at 37 degrees C. Theophyllin is an identical body with theocin, but costs only about one-half the price of the last named substance. Theophyllin is credited with powerful diuretic properties and is administered in doses varying from 3 to 6 grains. (See Theocin).

**Thermol** is a product of the Liberty Chemical Company, Philadelphia, for which a patent has been granted by the U. S. Patent Office. Chemically it is acetsalicylphenetidin, having the formula  $C_{17}H_{17}NO_4$ . It is produced by reacting on parphenetidin salicylate by acetic anhydride. It is a white, crystalline, odorless and tasteless powder having antipyretic and analgesic properties. It is administered in 5 to 10 grain doses.

**Thigenol** is the sodic salt of the sulphonic acid of a synthetic sulphoil and contains 10 per cent. of organically combined sulphur. Thigenol is a thick brown odorless fluid and completely soluble in water, dilute alcohol and glycerin.

**Thyroidinase** is a soluble ferment from the thyroid gland prepared in the form of a fine white powder, which is soluble in water and glycerin and is precipitated by alcohol.

**Tua-Tua** is a plant employed against leprosy in Honolulu. This plant, which is probably *Jatropha gossypifolia*, also grows in Brazil, in Mexico, in British Guiana and in the Niger districts.

**Ulmarine** is a mixture of salicylic acid esters of aliphatic alcohol containing 75 per cent. of salicylic acid. It is a reddish brown, neutral or slightly acid fluid, with a weak pleasant odor and burning taste. It is insoluble in water but soluble in two parts of alcohol. It has been used with success in articular rheumatism and similar affections, applied like methyl salicylate in the form of applications with a brush followed by packing with cotton. (See Mesotan.)

**Uramido Antipyrine** is prepared by the interaction of amido-antipyrine hydrochloride and potassium cyanide. It is a crystalline compound melting at 247-248 degrees C.

**Urasol**, which is patented in the United States by the Liberty Chemical Company, Philadelphia, is a methylene diaceto disalicylic acid, being a condensation product of acetic and salicylic acids and formaldehyde. It is used in 5 to 8 grain doses as a uric acid solvent and in the treatment of muscular rheumatism and gout. It occurs in microscopically small crystals, insoluble in water but soluble in ether and alcohol.

**Uropurin** is a dry extract of the leaves of *Uva Ursi*, which is supplied commercially in the form of compressed tablets, each of which contains 0.25 Gm. of the dried extract.

**Urotropin-New** is a trade name for anhydromethyl citric acid hexamethylene tetramine, as supplied by Schering & Glatz.

**Valerobromine** is the name given to a French preparation of sodium brom-valerianate, which has been suggested as a substitute for the bromides. It is a crystalline soluble substance, having the properties of its constituents, bromine, valerianic acid and sodium.

**Veronal** is the shorter trade name given to diethymalonylurea, a new hypnotic made and marketed by Merck & Co. It is a crystalline body with a slightly bitter taste soluble in 145 parts of water at 20 degrees C. As a hypnotic it is reported to surpass all the hitherto known medicaments in efficacy. It is administered in doses of from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 15 grains.

**Volesan** is a remedy for phthisis and other diseases of the respiratory organs, consisting of creosote carbonate 0.3 Gm., heroin 0.0025 Gm., balsam of tolu 0.25 Gm., and camphor 0.065 Gm., dispensed in gelatin capsules.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS J. KEENAN, Chairman,

VIRGIL COBLENTZ,

KATHERINE C. MAHEGAN.

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## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATIONS

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Mr. President and Members of the N. Y. S. P. A.:

Your Committee on Adulterations have the following report to submit, viz: From a general survey of the drug trade it will be seen that for years the matter of adulterated drugs has remained about the same, notwithstanding the many reports of the same to your estimable body. This state of affairs has been changed somewhat during the past year, owing principally to the activity of the State Board of Pharmacy who have been after the grocer and general dealer compelling them to either refrain from selling drugs, or in the case of such as were licensed to sell none but pure drugs.

Many pharmacists too, have been found to be deficient in their methods and ideas as to the proper standard of purity and strength.

Early in the year considerable excitement was created in public as well as drug circles by the New York Board of Health in summarily accusing the pharmacists of Greater New York of dispensing adulterated Phenacetin.

Upon investigation it was found to be a matter of commercial rather than of strictly pharmaceutical nature inasmuch as the accused pharmacists so far as your committee has been able to ascertain, bought the adulterated article of unreliable persons and dispensed it without investigating as to its purity.

So far as we know there is at present no adulterated Phenacetin in the New York market.

Here we may clearly perceive the absolute necessity on the part of the retail pharmacist of knowing and testing his purchases, and above and beyond all of looking with a suspicious eye upon all goods offered for sale to him at much less than the prevailing market price, especially so if offered by irresponsible peddlers.

We are happy to be able to say that comparatively few pharmacists were victims of any such dealers.

It is not pleasing to note the many cases in which Wood Alcohol or Columbian spirits was used in place of Grain Alcohol in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, more especially those used externally. It has been discovered that some pharmacists prepare their Soap Liniment, Tincture of Iodine, Tincture of Arnica, Extract of Witch Hazel, Bay Rum and Spirits of Camphor either wholly or at least in part, with wood alcohol, or something similar. Then again in many cases investigated the required percentage of active principle was not present, in some instances even as little as 5 per cent. of the required amount being present.

Your committee not having been given any funds for its investigations, could not be expected to go very deeply into this matter but would refer you to the next report of the Committee on Adulterations of the State Board of Pharmacy for a detailed account of the numerous cases which have been investigated by them.

It is the opinion of the committee that pharmacists as a class are honest, law abiding citizens, that they live up to the ethics



of the profession which they have chosen as their field of labor, but unfortunately there is here and there a black sheep who discredits the rest of the profession.

Happily the time seems to have come when the latter is likely to be harshly dealt with and if not routed out of the profession, will at least, we can expect, be discouraged and punished.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES ERB, Chairman.

A. H. BRUNDAGE,

H. B. FERGUSON.

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## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PHARMACY AND QUERIES

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Brooklyn, N. Y., June 18, 1903.

Mr. President and Members of the Association:

The report of your Committee on Pharmacy and Queries this year is not a very satisfactory one, not through any fault or neglect of the committee, but from a lack of interest on the part of the members in answer to our correspondence asking for papers to be read at this meeting.

We believe that the proceedings of the Association should be divided into three sections: Business, Education and Pleasure, and that some plan should be adopted which would increase the interest in the Educational section. There are many members who have the time and ability to prepare papers on practical or scientific subjects, which would be of great interest and benefit to our members, but for some reason unknown to the committee these papers are not in evidence.

The following papers were presented at this meeting.

"Pharmacy, Past and Present." By E. S. Dawson, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.

"Shop Notes and Dispensing Hints." By W. A. Dawson, Hempstead, N. Y.

"A Mechanical Pill Roller for the Prescription Counter." By Burt E. Nelson, Binghamton, N. Y.

"A Process for Separating Certain Alkaloids on a Small Scale."  
By Burt E. Nelson, Binghamton, N. Y.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERIC P. TUTHILL, Chairman,  
WILLIS GREGORY, M. D.,  
BURT E. NELSON.

## SHOP NOTES AND DISPENSING HINTS

By W. A. Dawson, Hempstead, N. Y.

**Difficult Prescription.**—The following prescription has caused me much annoyance; it is from a consulting specialist of great reputation, likewise great fees. It has been repeated many times and as doctor and patient seem perfectly satisfied with it. I suppose that I ought to be. Still, one feels that the turning out of such a ghastly looking mess, were, somehow a reflection upon the professional skill of the dispenser.

Magnesium sulphate.....lb. j  
Acid sulphuric..... 3ss  
Acid benzoic.....gr. xv  
Alcohol, q. s., ft solution  
Water.....q. s. ad oij

I have tried all quantities of alcohol up to two ounces, beyond which I thought best not to go on account of therapeutic effect, but the benzoic acid immediately crystallizes out when the alcoholic solution is added to the salt solution.

The acid is unevenly distributed through the contents of the bottle as it stands at rest, some at the bottom of the bottle, some floating on the surface of the liquid and the rest suspended at various points throughout it.

**Naphtalin in Suppositories.**—I recently received the following prescription:

Naphtalin  
Cera flava .....aa. gr. L  
Ol. theobromatis .... q. s.  
Mix and divide into 10 suppositories

The combination was new to me, and on reading the prescription I questioned if the prescriber had not ordered too much wax,

or if he intended to have an insoluble suppository. But when I came to make up the mass I found that the naphthalin had a softening effect upon the wax and cacao butter, even more so than chloral and the mass, instead of being hard, was, in fact, softer than usual when quite cold.

As the prescriber specified no particular weight for the finished suppositories, I must perforce follow the rule and make them fifteen grains each; thus allowing of the use of but fifty grains of cacao butter and making the prescription equal parts of the three ingredients. I afterward found that this was what the physician intended.

In dispensing the prescription, the naphthalin was first rubbed down to fine powder in a mortar, the wax and cacao butter carefully melted with the least amount of heat possible and poured over the powdered naphthalin in the cold mortar, triturated quickly until stiff enough to handle; rolled out on a pill machine, divided with the cutter and the suppositories formed with the fingers. The board, mass and hands kept well dusted with corn starch to facilitate handling the soft and sticky mass.

**Balsam Peru in Ointments.**—The well-known tendency of Peru balsam to clot and stick, owing to the rapidity with which it parts with some of its volatile constituents, during manipulation with spatula or pestle while endeavoring to incorporate it with an ointment, can be avoided by stirring the balsam into the ointment base after the latter has been softened by the application of a gentle heat.

The following prescription seems a very simple one, but I have seen several experienced dispensers make a mess of it.

Zinc oxide.....1 ounce.

Balsam Peru.....2 ounces

Benzoinated Lard....4 ounces.

Make an ointment.

A ground-glass ointment slab was heated by burning alcohol upon it and the zinc oxide and lard well worked together upon it, with a broad, heavy ointment spatula, until smooth and fine. The still soft, but barely warm ointment was then transferred to an eight ounce pot, the pot and contents balanced upon the scales and the two ounces of Peru balsam weighed directly into it and incorporated by quickly stirring it in with a stick. The resulting ointment is a beautifully smooth preparation.

**Methylene Blue and Essential Oils in Capsules.**—This is the kind of prescription that one would rather the patient had taken to his rival in business to have prepared. In fact, it is quite likely to make the dispenser blue if it comes in, as this one did, on a Sunday afternoon just as the lone dispenser, "dressed in his best suit of clothes," had sat down to enjoy the quiet part of the day with the Sunday paper.

Methylene blue

Oil Nutmeg.....aa...gr. 40

Oil Sandalwood.....gr. 80

Divide into 40 capsules.

Soft capsules would have been the thing, the ingredients mixed with sufficient olive oil to fill the capsules, but the pharmacy in question had neither soft capsules nor filling apparatus.

Had the clerk known it, there is a ready-made capsule of this formula on the market, and, the customer might have been "stood off" until they could be procured.

Little realizing the hard proposition that he was up against, the clerk started in to mass the ingredients and fill into hard capsules, while the customer waited.

When I arrived upon the scene about an hour later, even the air of the laboratory was blue and the clerk was talking softly to himself, the burden of his lament being something about the folly of the physician who gives his patients laundry blue in place of medicine.

Licorice and various other absorbent powders had been added until it would have been impossible to get the mass into the largest 00 capsules. The contents of the mortar were thrown out and a fresh batch started: a few grains of soap and a fair amount of licorice was added and the mass made up with a few minims of water and a little honey. The mass was very soft and, as the pastry-cook would say, very "short," but it clung together enough to enable us to stuff the greasy, blue, boluses into the capsules. The customer had long since departed, after leaving instructions to send him the capsules next morning. As the dispenser surveyed the wreck, before starting in to clean up, he remarked that it was the bluest Sunday he had ever experienced.

**Correct Dimensions of Powder Papers.**—To fold and fit correctly, powder papers should be  $3\frac{1}{4}$  times the depth and 1 2-3 times the length of the powder box in which they are used. That is, for a box 3 inches long and 1 inch deep, the powder



papers should be  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5$  inches. The first fold, or lap, should be one-fourth the depth of the box in width, the second fold coming to the exact center of the finished powder, and the turned over ends of equal length and with a space between these ends of the same length. That is: in a folded powder 3 inches long, each folded over end would be 1 inch long and the space between these ends 1 inch also.

**The Paste-Pot.**—The best of all receptacles for label paste is the old-fashioned, turned-in edge soda-water glass; the old, original soda tumbler of Matthews' invention. The paste, made with the finest wheaten flour with ten per cent. of white dextrin added and well cooked, and the brush, a one-inch flat, bristle, varnish brush, "water proof fastened." A place for the paste pots in use is made by boring a hole with an extension bit, in a shelf where-ever convenient: the hole being of a diameter that will admit the lower half of tumbler. Covers slightly larger in diameter than the top of the tumblers are cut from heavy cardboard boxes, the center scored star-shaped and the handle of the brush pushed through it, the points of the star holding the brush handle at any desired height.

Their superiority over any patent paste pot is their cleanliness; a small amount of paste, only enough to last a day or two, is placed in the glass and when this is used up or the pot becomes soiled, it is replaced with fresh paste in a clean glass, with a clean, dry brush and new card cover. And the dirty glass and brush is put to soak, afterward cleaned and dried and placed with the reserve stock of tumblers and brushes, those in reserve being equal in number to those in use.

Nearly every old-established pharmacy has some of these old-time soda tumblers tucked away in some dark corner of the cellar or store-room, or, if not, they are still listed by the dealers in fountain supplies.

**A Reminiscence.**—These old-fashioned soda tumblers recall to my mind my early 'prentice days in an "up state" city. The big "drug store,"—there were few "pharmacies" then,—with its hand-made shelf-ware with the labels painted on the sides of the bottles, and the big "Puffer" fountain with its combination faucet, my especial pride. Here, on hot nights I took my stand with both hands on the throttle, not removing my hands from the faucet for a moment during the next three or four hours. A big rubber apron wound round me to protect my clothes, one boy

washing glasses and placing the clean ones under the spout and another boy taking orders and making change, we jerked soda out of that combination faucet faster than I have ever seen it done, before or since. With our system and the combination faucet we drew more soda during the rush hours than a twenty-footer with three or four attendants can do to-day. Those were the profitable days of soda-water. There were no fancy drinks, no ice cream, no eggs to break, lemons to squeeze or crushed fruits to mess with.

It is curious how things change about. Then people were quite content to wait an hour or two for a prescription but wanted their soda as quick as you could draw it; nowadays they fume and fret and stamp up and down the floor when they have to wait a few minutes for a prescription, but when they pay five cents for a drink they expect a five minute exhibition of juggling with bar paraphernalia by a "soda expert" as a prelude to the serving of their glass of soda.

**Poison Bottles.**—Every once in a while some enterprising chap tries to rush a poison-bottle bill through the State Legislature. As it always costs the pharmacists of the state some little money to send representatives to the Capitol to defeat such measures and there is always the possibility of a bill slipping through, wherein some fellow's patented bottle is designed as the legal container for poisons, it seems to me a good idea for the Association to formulate a poison-bottle measure and endeavor to have it passed.

There is now no so-called poison bottle in use that serves the purpose for which it was designed, because there is no law designating it as the legal container for poisons and making it a misdemeanor for any one to use it for any other purpose.

As matters now stand, the careful pharmacist dispenses poisons in suitable bottles, the patient uses up the liquid, washes the bottle out and takes it to the careless druggist to be filled with some harmless remedy for internal use. Thus we frequently see special poison bottles with labels for paregoric, syrup squills, witch hazel, and the like, upon them.

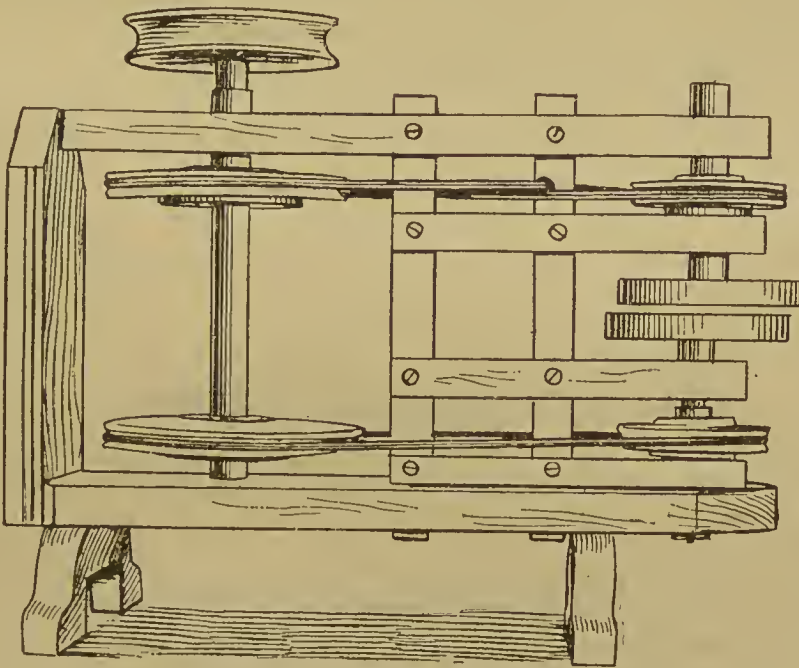
As regards the shape of a poison bottle, I would suggest a broad-based, squatty design, similar in appearance to an ink bottle, as being a shape that long usage has taught people to regard as being a container for liquids that are not used internally.

## A MECHANICAL PILL ROLLER FOR THE PRESCRIPTION COUNTER

By Burt E. Nelson, Binghamton, N. Y.

If a pill mass be rolled out into a pipe of the correct length, and a size that will just lie loosely in one of the grooves of a pill board, the machine should cut it into perfectly rounded and evenly divided pills.

These nicely adjusted conditions are with the majority of us, however, seldom realized at the prescription counter and as a consequence pills usually have to have more or less hand finishing after



being cut; an operation of slight importance when dealing with a small number but tedious when fifty or a hundred are to be made.

The mill shown in the sketch was designed and built for the purpose of rolling the partially rounded pills as they come from the cutter.

It consists essentially of two eccentrically placed parallel disks, which are made to revolve at a uniform rate of speed in opposite directions.

The opposing face of the upper disk has cemented to it a thin, soft rubber dam and the distance between the disks may be accurately adjusted by means of a screw which bears against the lower end of the inferior shaft, the bearings being made loose for that purpose.

The lower disk is also very slightly thinner at its outer edge. The upper shaft is hollow and through it the unfinished pills are fed.

The bearings and pullies are of hard wood, the five inch disks of vulcanite composition, and the shafting of three-quarter inch steel.

The opposite rotations of the disks being obtained by crossing one of the bands.

The whole is driven by a band from a small pulley attached to an electric fan.

The amount of eccentricity of the two disks is adjustable.

The pills may be fed rapidly but better singly into the upper shaft and all emerge at the same point between the disks, owing to the equal rates of opposite rotation, thus allowing of their being caught in a pan containing some powder placed there for the purpose.

The whole occupies about two square feet of space.

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## PHARMACY—PAST AND PRESENT

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By. E. S. Dawson, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.

The writer, in offering this paper as a contribution to the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries, begs to say that he read it on November 18, 1902, before the Academy of Medicine at Syracuse, and his only excuse, or apology, in bringing same before this Association is that it may serve as an incentive to brother druggists in different sections of the State to take steps to encourage physicians in their vicinity to use and to prescribe, the preparations of the National Formulary. If this should result, the elixirs, etc., prescribed by physicians throughout the State would be uniform and reliable, and every druggist could develop into a "manufacturing pharmacist," and be independent.

Soon after the ending of the Civil War, Pharmacy, in most sections of the country, was at a low ebb. It had become so thoroughly



imbued with the spirit of commercialism, then rampant, that the professional side of pharmacy was overlooked, and seriously neglected. Physicians were unable to obtain the therapeutical effects of the medicines they were employing, and they made manifest a demand for drugs and preparations, of the standard of quality and strength adopted by the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, and this was not unheeded by the pharmacists of the United States. The Colleges and Schools of Pharmacy, of which there were then a very few in existence, revised their curriculums, and reached out for students in a brisk, business-like way, that caught the attention of the pharmacists, arousing an interest in their clerks, whom they encouraged to prepare for a course in pharmacy, at one of these educational institutions. Then, later, followed the enactment of pharmacy laws to more thoroughly safeguard and protect public health, and these, too, through the efforts of the pharmacists who were painfully aware of the presence of incompetent men in their ranks. Up to the year 1885, the students in Colleges and Schools of Pharmacy, were taught to be strictly professional, and to eschew and shun that which was suggestive of empiricism, as the physicians, who were to be their guiding stars, abhorred as evil all preparations, the formulae of which were unpublished, and that the aim of all graduates of pharmacy should be to win the confidence and goodwill of every physician with whom they might come in contact. All this was done to so marked an extent that commercialism was relegated to the rear, while the standard of pharmacy was much elevated, and the laity and the medical profession, were better and more safely served than ever before. Under the improved conditions the physician's confidence in the pharmacist was restored and he paid less attention to the dispensing of his own medicines and more to the writing of prescriptions, and these, too, of a character that demanded skill and competency to properly compound. Thus with the co-operation of the physician, the pharmacist had an incentive to develop a professional mind, and as the skill of the physician became greater, so, likewise, was it necessary for the knowledge of the pharmacist to expand and become more advanced, to keep apace with the demands of the medical profession. As the pharmacist becomes ruminative, and his mind harks back to that period, it seems as if his best days were those in which something new in prescription combinations was coming up, calling for skillful manipulation in compounding, in order that both physician and patient could be satisfactorily served. Not-

withstanding, however, the improved status of pharmacy, there were still a considerable number of men, styling themselves pharmacists who were too indolent to manufacture their pharmacopoeial preparations, preferring to purchase these of wholesale druggists, who were more interested in margins of profit than they were in standardizing the products of their laboratories. The demand for drugs of official quality, and of pharmacopoeial preparations of standard strength, was constantly increasing, and as this was not met by these indolent pharmacists, the establishment was encouraged of laboratories where pharmacopoeial preparations of official strength and requirements were manufactured in large quantities. To bring these laboratory products before the medical profession, required, and still requires, a large army of traveling salesmen, and detail men, whose existence many of you are undoubtedly aware of. This inroad on his legitimate business, together with the advent of the tablet triturate, had done more to discourage the pharmacist because of the evil the latter had wrought in his prescription department, than anything that had ever occurred in the history of pharmacy, and yet the only consolation he could extract out of the disaster, realizing that he was largely to blame for it, was the thought that it rested with him to get back much that had slipped away from him. The sightly products of these pharmaceutical laboratories, it was within his province and capabilities, to furnish to the medical profession, but alas, the tablet triturate with its fascinating convenience, was more than he could cope with, and it still has its place in the office, and in the medicine case of the physician, and it still remains a serious handicap to the legitimate part of pharmacy, viz: the prescription department. One of the curious conditions confronting the pharmacist in many sections of the country to-day is, that, while the colleges of pharmacy require a better rudimentary education of their matriculants, and the pharmacy boards exact a higher knowledge of pharmacy, and all that pertains thereto, from their examinees, there is less demand for skill and knowledge of the science of pharmacy than there was ten years ago, and this is because the increasing use of proprietary medicines and of tablets has so simplified the art of dispensing prescriptions. I speak of this more because of my regret over the discouragement which the science of pharmacy has received by the advent of the tablet than because of its extended use by the physician, but it is my hope that I may see confirmed the theory which I have long held, that the best

therapeutic results are obtained when medicines are administered in liquid or powder form, because of their more rapid assimilation. Another serious and discouraging setback to the pharmacist during the past thirty (30) years has been the aggressive attack on his business by the department stores. The pharmacist, brought up to be a professional man, was foolish enough to believe that because of his professional standing in his community the people would naturally be with him, and support him rather than go to the ignorant tradesmen to purchase such remedies as the druggist only had sold. But he reckoned without his cost, and made, when too late, an effort to get back the business which had been enticed away from him, and then it dawned on him, that, to succeed as a business man, he must develop a spirit of commercialism. About the year 1885 the colleges of pharmacy began to encourage the students to make their own proprietary remedies and then to advertise them, and to educate the people, who insist upon self-dosing, to take their sarsaparilla, etc, instead of the much advertised medicines sold by department and cut-rate stores. The spectacle of a pharmacist, who loves his profession and who desires to be a professional man, resorting to the methods of nostrum manufacturers, is certainly depressing, but, as it is a condition that has been forced upon him by the commercialism of his competitors he should not be judged harshly by the members of that profession which is so closely allied to pharmacy.

In studying the conditions that have existed in pharmacy during the past thirty years and with which the pharmacists have had to grapple, it strikes me that the physician has been a strong factor therein. When the physician was in close touch with the pharmacist, pharmacy as a profession advanced; when he withdrew from his close relations with the pharmacist, pharmacy declined. So much for the retrospect; now what is the prospect for pharmacy? Can pharmacy, as a profession, be elevated and will the physician aid the pharmacist in his endeavors to improve its status? It is quite possible that the future may unfold some radical changes in pharmacy. With the efforts of the colleges and schools of pharmacy to raise the standard of teaching on the one hand, and the strong pressure of commercialism on the other hand, it will not surprise me if the pharmacists divide their stores into two well-defined classes, one of which will embrace such as shall be permitted by law to sell only crude drugs and proprietary medicines, but do no compounding of prescriptions, while the other will em-



brace such as will be confined to prescription compounding and dispensing. The leading colleges and schools of pharmacy have added the study of bacteriology to their curriculums, and it is possible that the exclusive pharmacist may in the future make uranalysis and bacteriological investigations features of his professional work, especially in the smaller cities and villages where there are neither public analysis nor bacteriologists. You will readily understand, however, that these efforts of the pharmacist to reach out for higher scientific accomplishments, to elevate the standard of his adopted profession, will come to naught without the aid and co-operation of the physician. And this leads me to ask why has the physician severed his close relationship with the pharmacist? It is because the pharmacist does not make his pharmaceutical preparations conform to the requirements of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia?

Is it because the pharmacist repeatedly renews or duplicates the physician's prescriptions?

Is it because the pharmacist practices counter-prescribing, thereby invading the domain of the physician?

Is it because the pharmacist substitutes in prescriptions other preparations than those ordered by the physician?

If these are the reasons they are certainly grave allegations for the pharmacist to face; but assuming that they cannot be disproved, I believe that they are not irremedial offenses, and one of my objects in appearing before you in an effort to have this widening breach closed, is to appeal to you to establish and encourage a closer communion between physician and pharmacist. Considering the first reason cited, I beg of you to insist upon your pharmacist supplying your patients only with standardized pharmacopoeial preparations. There is no excuse for the pharmacist dispensing an unreliable Tinct. Aconite Root, Tinct. Belladonna, Tinct. Digitalis, Tinct. Hyoscyamus, Tinct. Nux Vomica, Tinct. Opium, or Tinct. Cinchona Compound. If he cannot assay his drugs from which these tinctures are made he can now purchase of reliable drug millers the assayed drugs, so that he can make his tinctures or his fluid extract therefrom, of standard pharmacopoeial strength. The remedy for the offense of neglecting to make his pharmaceutical preparations conform to the requirements of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia lies in the hands and head of the pharmacist, but I beg of you to encourage him in standardizing his laboratory products. If you purchase or designate for use in



your prescriptions the preparations made by the large manufacturing houses, he receives no encouragement for his efforts in the line of higher pharmacy. There is no denying the fact that the pharmacist repeatedly renews, or duplicates the physician's prescriptions, but the remedy for this offense lies with the physician. If the physician does not want the prescription renewed or duplicated, let him write on the blank, "Non.-Rep." or "Non Repetitur," and he can have the assurance that no reputable pharmacist will renew it, but in order that the physician may be fully protected it must be tacitly understood that the pharmacist does not return to the patient the prescription so marked, or a copy of such prescription. It may perhaps be true that there is more or less counter-prescribing on the part of pharmacists, but I am sure that no law-abiding pharmacist would wilfully be guilty of this offense. Unfortunately the law does not define counter-prescribing, so that a pharmacist can understand his limitations in the matter of supplying medicines to his patrons, and from conversations that I have held with friends in the medical profession it is evident that there is a great diversity of opinion as to just what constitutes an offense of this character. In the absence of a legal definition of the term "counter-prescribing," why would it not be a good idea for the Academy of Medicine to define this offense for the future guidance of the pharmacists in this city. I am sure the definition agreed upon would command the respect of every reputable pharmacist. Of all the words in the English vocabulary, the word "substitution" has been bandied about through the pharmaceutical and trade journals to a degree that has indelibly stamped it on the brain of the pharmacist, so that sleeping or waking he sees it and cannot escape from it, and to-day I believe no pharmacist with any desire to maintain his professional reputation, would be guilty of substituting an inferior drug or preparation for that which the physician prescribes. This offense is one which cannot be condoned but sometimes when I look at the shelves in the many stores which I visit and see the array of remedies which are now classed as "has-beens," I feel as if it were a pardonable offense for the pharmacist to dispense his own excellent and reliable elixir or syrup, when B's or A's make is designated by the physician. And it is mainly because of this temptation to the pharmacist, and because of my desire to see practical pharmacy encouraged in this section of the State that I appear before you

this evening. I want to ask you to encourage the pharmacist in manufacturing his own pharmaceuticals, and for the purpose of establishing uniformity in the products of our laboratories I desire to direct your attention to the formulas of the National Formulary, and, if these meet with your approval, urge you to adopt them and specify same in your prescriptions. This will force the pharmacist to manufacture the elixirs, syrups, etc., of the Formulary, and these preparations of uniform strength will result so that no matter where the prescription is compounded and dispensed, if you specify "N. F.," your patient will be getting a standard article. I speak advisedly when I say a "standard article," because the National Formulary has the indorsement, in fact is the offspring of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and is published by a committee selected by that body and every formula adopted has been carefully worked out and tried by men who can well be ranked as representative pharmacists. To be sure there is a certain amount of selfishness in bringing this matter before you, but I can say with pardonable conceit that the pharmacists of this city can furnish you with just as reliable, just as elegant elixirs and other pharmaceutical preparations, if of "N. F." make as can any manufacturing house outside of the city, and with your insistence they will supply you with standardized pharmacopoeial preparations. Will you give us your encouragement?

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## A PROCESS FOR SEPARATING CERTAIN ALKALOIDS ON A SMALL SCALE

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By Burt E. Nelson

Laboratory of the Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y.

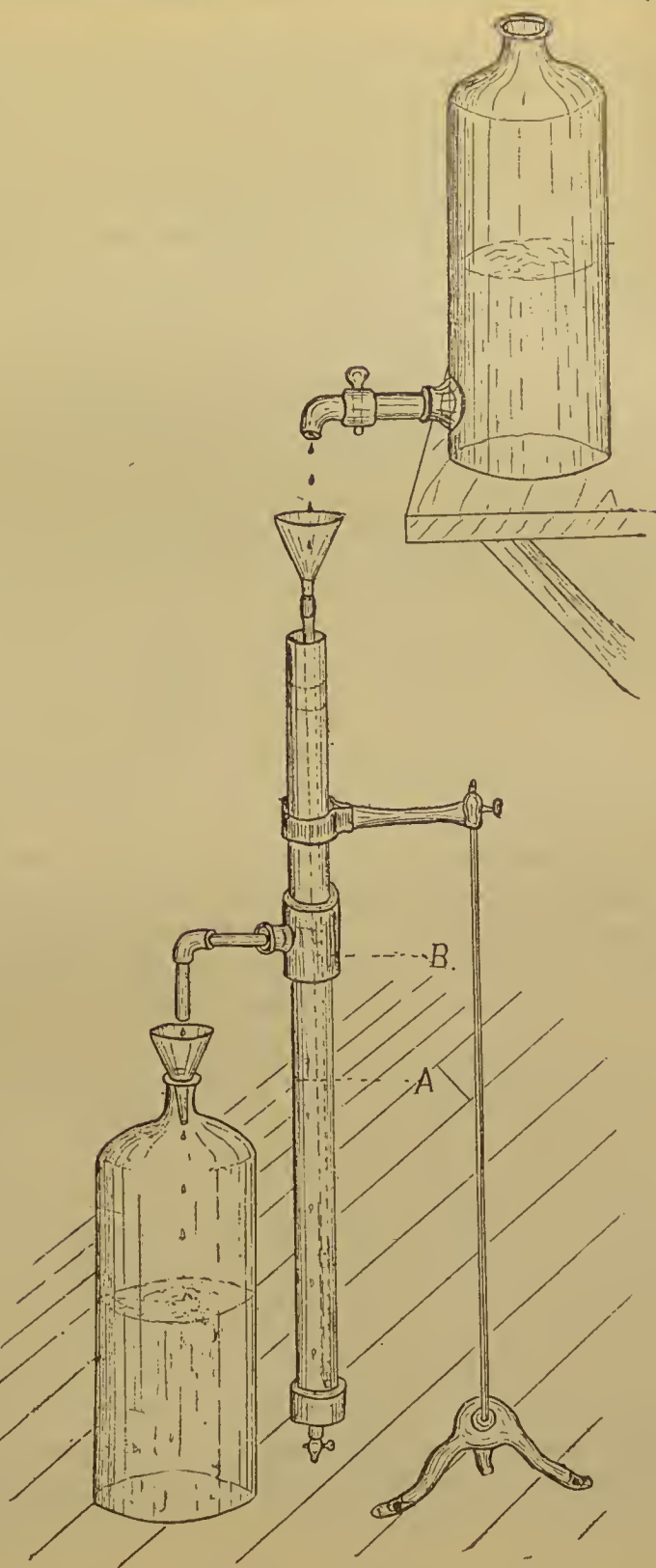
The simple device shown in the accompanying sketch is one which has been in use in the hospital laboratory for some time in separating the total alkaloids from hyoscyamus, and while the principle governing its action is that of the ordinary Hulsebosch perforator, I do not know of its having been used for larger quantities of material.

It consists of a 2-inch, copper or iron, pipe provided with a screw cap and stopcock below, and a T and elbowed exit tube a little over half way up. A  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe having a funnel attached to

its upper end extends to the bottom of the larger pipe, being loosely held in place by a perforated and notched cork.

For use the apparatus is filled with chloroform up to the point A, and the alkaline liquid from which the alkaloids are to be washed allowed to flow from the tubulated 5-gallon bottle above, into the funnel tube in a rapid stream of separate drops, the rate of flow being regulated by the faucet in the tubulature. When this has reached the height of the point B in the inner tube it has forced out all the chloroform and begins to flow out of the lower end and up through the chloroform in the larger pipe at the same rate at which it enters above.

As the aqueous alkaline liquid accumulates above the chloroform it gradually flows out and is retained in a suitable container until all the aqueous extract has been added from the jar. About



10 Cc. are now removed and tested for alkaloids with Mayer's reagent, when if appreciable amounts are present, as they usually are, the whole is again transferred to the upper jar and allowed to flow through a smaller fresh lot of chloroform. This is repeated until the extracted liquid contains only mere traces of alkaloid. When the chloroformic solutions containing the free alkaloids are drawn off below care must be used to completely separate them from the smaller portion of watery extract which could not run out of the exit tube.

When once set going properly the process is as nearly automatic as is that of percolation. It will be readily seen that the height of the extraction tube may be increased to nearly any extent for large quantities of material, and that a number of extractors may be connected in a series for completing the extraction, the overflow from No. 1 passing into the top of No. 2, etc.

As carried out here the process for preparing the alkaloids is as follows:

Fifty or 100 pounds of hyoscyamus leaves, which will assay from 0.10 to 0.15 per cent. of total alkaloids, are exhausted with 90 per cent. alcohol by fractional percolation, the percolate slightly acidulated with acetic acid, and the alcohol distilled off at as low a temperature as possible.

The resulting extract in the still is then thoroughly worked with water containing 1 per cent. of sulphuric acid, strained through thin Canton flannel into the tubulated jar or bottle, rendered distinctly alkaline by sodium carbonate, and sent through the extraction tube as described above until the alkaloid is all washed out into the chloroform.

The chloroform is drawn off, freed from the admixed aqueous extract, and "shaken out" with repeated small quantities of water containing 1 per cent. of sulphuric acid until they fail to give more than a slight precipitate when 10 Cc. are removed and treated with 1 or 2 more drops of Mayer's reagent. The acid solution of the mixed sulphates of the alkaloids is now shaken with animal charcoal until the color is practically removed, and filtered.

As we use only the centesimal solution of the sulphates, two lots of the solution are now removed and assayed by shaking out completely with chloroform and titrating the weighed alkaloidal residue with decinormal acid, when the number of cubic centimeters required multiplied by 0.0289 gives the amount calculated as hyoscyamine.



The remainder of the solution is then measured, carefully neutralized, and diluted with water and enough alcohol to make a solution containing exactly 1 per cent. of the alkaloid sulphate. The alcoholic strength should be about 5 per cent. This solution, when kept in a reasonably cool place away from the light has lasted in an unimpaired condition for more than one year, and would probably keep longer if such storage were necessary. We assay the crude drug by a similar process and usually obtain about 90 per cent. of the assay yield, at a cost of less than \$0.35 per gramme, instead of \$2 or \$3, the market price.

Practically all of the chloroform and alcohol is recovered and used again.

If it is desired to obtain the alkaloid in the dry form the process is, of course, more tedious and the yield somewhat lower. The acid aqueous solution before dilution is rendered faintly alkaline with potassium carbonate, allowed to stand 24 hours, and filtered from any sediment which may have formed. It is then made distinctly alkaline with more carbonate.

After standing until the precipitate has completely subsided, the supernatant liquid is decanted, the alkaloid collected and allowed to dry somewhat on filter paper, dissolved in alcohol and further decolorized by more animal charcoal if necessary, filtered, carefully neutralized with dilute sulphuric acid, the solution evaporated until it contain approximately six parts of alcohol for one of alkaloid, and the latter precipitated with benzene, allowing plenty of time for the complete separation of the salt.

This base, like the commercial product, will contain some hyoscine besides the hyoscyamine, and the mother liquor will contain portions of the base hyoscyamine together with hyoscine.

The latter may be obtained by slightly acidulating the mother liquor with hydrochloric acid evaporating carefully to a small volume, precipitating the alkaloids with gold chloride, separating them by fractional crystallization (the hyoscine gold chloride separates first), and recovering the gold and free alkaloids by decomposing the precipitate with hydrogen sulphide.

As may be readily seen these last operations are too tedious for the majority of pharmacists to attempt, but the main portions of the process may be of interest and may be applied to the separation of other alkaloids.

**CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND CODE OF ETHICS**

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**PREAMBLE**

Whereas, Organization, concert of action and comparison of ideas are necessary to the advancement of any cause, and believing that there is room for the elevation and extension of pharmaceutical knowledge among Apothecaries and Druggists throughout the State; and that there exists a necessity for some supervision of the dispensing of drugs and medicine, both for our own use and the general welfare; and that such results can be best accomplished by a State Pharmaceutical Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, we, Apothecaries and Druggists from different sections of the state, who are now assembled in convention in the city of Utica, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent Association for the purpose of accomplishing such results; and that we adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws.

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**CONSTITUTION**

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**Article I—Name.**

This Association shall be called the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

**Article II—Object.**

The aim of this Association shall be to unite the reputable Apothecaries and Druggists of the State for mutual assistance, encouragement and improvement; to encourage scientific research; to develop Pharmaceutical talent; to elevate the standard of professional thought, and ultimately to restrict the practice of pharmacy to properly qualified Apothecaries and Druggists.

**Article III—Membership.**

Section 1. This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members.

Sec. 2. Any adult person of good moral and professional standing, residing or doing business in this State, who has been actively

engaged in the practice of pharmacy for four years or more, in a wholesale or retail store, where medicines are dispensed; all graduates of colleges of pharmacy, licentiates of Boards of Pharmacy, teachers and professors of Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and of such sciences as are collateral with our profession; and chemists, whether in business for themselves, employed by another, or retired from business, are eligible to membership.

Sec. 3. Pharmacists, Chemists and other scientific men who may be thought worthy the distinction, may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to office or vote at the meetings.

#### Article IV—Officers.

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of three members (and of which committee the President and Secretary shall be ex-officio members), all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

Sec. 2. In case of death, disability, resignation, non-residence or removal of any elective officer of this Association, the President, or in his absence or inability, the Vice-Presidents in due successive order and acting as President, shall be empowered to nominate and the Executive Committee to confirm such nomination of any eligible member to fill out the term of office.

#### Article V—Duties of Officers.

Section 1. The President, or in his absence or inability to serve, the Vice-Presidents, in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the Association, call special meetings, at the written request of twenty-five members; shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association; suggest such objects as he may deem worthy of notice, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

Sec. 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings of the Association. He shall keep a roll of the names of members, with their residence, date of admission, and any subsequent changes

He shall read all communications, conduct all correspondence of the Association, notify all members four weeks in advance of each annual meeting, and at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting; and in conjunction with the Executive Committee, shall superintend such publications as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of their election, and also furnish each member of the committees with the names of their associates of said committee. He shall receive annually the sum of three hundred dollars and the amount of his expenses incident to his attendance at such annual meeting, for his services. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place where the next annual meeting of this Association is to be held. The duties of the Local Secretary shall be to co-operate with any Local Committee in making arrangements for the annual meeting, and he shall have the custody of specimens and apparatus destined for use or exhibition at the meeting.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible; shall collect all moneys due the Association; pay all bills when countersigned by the President; render a full report of his transactions at each annual meeting and report the state of the Treasury when called upon by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall execute and deliver to the Executive Committee (subject to their approval) a good and sufficient bond, with two sureties, in the amount of three thousand dollars; and shall receive one hundred dollars per annum as compensation for his services, and the amount of his expense incident to the meeting, in addition to his salary.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property belonging to the Association committed to their care.

#### Article VI—Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee, of which the President and Secretary shall be ex-officio members, shall have charge of the revision of the roll, the investigations of applications for membership, and the publication of the proceedings. They shall audit all bills against the Association and have charge of all the business not otherwise assigned.



Article VII—The Time of Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Association shall be held at such time and place as the Association from year to year shall select.

Article VIII—Special Meetings.

Special meetings shall be called by the President upon the written request of twenty-five members. The notice shall state the object of the meeting and no other business shall be transacted at the meeting. The Secretary will give twenty days' notice of all special meetings.

Article IX—By-Laws.

This Association may establish for its future government and regulations, such By-Laws as do not conflict with this Constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

Article X—Amending Constitution.

Every proposition to alter or amend the Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting; when upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

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**BY-LAWS**

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Article I—Quorum.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

Article II—Membership.

The names of persons applying for membership, with their residence, present occupation and length of experience in Pharmacy, shall be presented to the Association in writing, signed by two members in good standing, and shall be referred to the Executive Committee, and if reported favorably by the Committee, the candidates may be balloted for at the next meeting of the Association. Five negative votes shall defeat an election.

## Article III—Initiation Fee.

The initiation fee of this Association shall be one dollar, which fee, with the annual contribution for the current year, shall be paid into the treasury, and the applicant sign the Constitution and By-Laws before the end of the next annual meeting. A failure to conform to this requirement will render his election null and void.

## Article IV—Annual Dues.

Every member shall pay annually in advance, into the hands of the Treasurer, the sum of two dollars. Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote; and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years, shall lose his membership.

## Article V—Life Membership.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars at one time, shall become a life member and shall be exempt from all future annual dues.

## Article VI—Certificate of Membership.

On the payment of one dollar by any member of this Association, he shall receive a certificate of membership, which shall be issued by the Secretary upon notification of the Treasurer that the same has been paid for, and that he is not in arrears for dues.

## Article VII—Appointment of Committees.

Section 1. The President shall appoint the following committees (of which he shall be ex-officio a member), viz: A Committee on Commercial Interests, to consist of a Chairman and one member from each county in the State; and the following committees, each to consist of three members: Committee on Pharmacy and Queries, Committee on New Remedies and Committee on Adulterations, a Committee on Legislation, consisting of seven members, the President to be one of the number and Chairman of the Committee. A Committee on Transportation, consisting of ten members to be selected from different parts of the State.

Sec. 2. The Committee on Commercial Interests shall perform such duties as may be required to aid any County in organizing local associations, and shall, when called upon, render the local

members of the committee such assistance as, in his judgment, may be deemed for the best interests of the pharmacists for whom aid and counsel is requested. The committee shall report at each annual meeting such information as may seem to be of interest to the Association.

Sec. 3. The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries shall, near the close of each meeting, present a proper number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and shall procure the acceptance of as many of such questions of investigations as may be practicable, to be reported to the next annual meeting.

Sec. 4. The Committee on New Remedies shall examine and report annually upon such new remedies as, in their judgment, are worthy of consideration, and, as far as possible, exhibit specimens of the same before the Association.

Sec. 5. The Committee on Legislation shall take charge of legislation desired by the Association, and report to the Association laws bearing upon or affecting pharmacy in the State, and measures proposed in the Legislature relating to the profession.

Sec. 6. The Committee on Adulterations may examine and report on such adulterations or substitutions as may be brought to their notice.

Sec. 7. Special committees may be appointed as occasion requires, but such committees shall be limited to the scope of the resolution under which they act.

Sec. 8. The Committee on Transportation shall arrange for rates and routes to the place selected for annual meeting from their respective districts and communicate with members and prospective members of the Association in these districts, giving full particulars regarding the railroads selected, the return fare to the place of meeting and the date of departure for and returning from the meeting, so far as may be practicable. The Chairman of the Committee on Transportation shall direct the members of the Committee in its work, and make a report annually to the Association.

#### Article VIII—Delegates.

The Association shall annually elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the delegates shall present their report at the next annual meeting of the Association.

## Article IX—Duty of Voting.

It shall be the duty of every member present at the meeting to vote upon all motions which have been duly put, unless excused therefrom by the presiding officer.

## Article X—Parliamentary Rules.

The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, an appeal may be taken, if required, by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide, without debate.

## Article XI—Suspension and Amendment to By-Laws.

Sec. 1. These By-Laws shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the members present.

Sec. 2. Any amendment to these By-Laws must be made in writing, and be read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the vote of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

## Article XII—Reading of Papers.

All papers to be read before the Association shall be presented to the Executive Committee before the annual meeting, and they shall by their consent, and under their direction, be presented to the meeting and read and published, or may be published in the proceedings without reading.

## Article XIII—Publication of Proceedings.

The proceedings of the Association, the roll of officers, committees and members shall be published annually, under the supervision of the Secretary and Executive Committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association not in arrears for dues.

## Article XIV—Expulsion or Removal of Members or Officers.

Any members may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the Constitution or By-Laws; but no person shall be expelled or removed except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.



Article XV—Order of Business.

First Sitting.

1. Reading the minutes of last session.
2. Applications for membership.
3. Address of the President.
4. Reports of officers and committees
5. Miscellaneous business.

Second Sitting.

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Election of members.
3. Reading communications.
4. Reading papers.

Third Sitting.

1. Reading minutes of last sitting.
2. Report from County and Local Pharmaceutical Associations.
3. Miscellaneous business.
4. Reading papers.

Fourth Sitting.

1. Reading minutes.
2. Reading papers.
3. Miscellaneous business.

And all other sittings a repetition of the fourth.

The election of officers will take place on the first sitting of the third day.

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**EXHIBITS**

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The Committee of Arrangements provided plenty of desirable space for exhibitors at this meeting, but only a few firms availed themselves of it. The quality of the exhibits, though, was high, and more than offset the lacking quantity, and the gentlemen in charge of the different booths were complimented upon the same by the many visitors.

**The following were exhibitors:**

Moxie Nerve Food Co., of New England.....New York  
An attractive display of the Moxie beverages, etc.,  
in charge of Mr. Wm. R. B. MacCulloch.

Randall Grape Juice Company.....Ripley, N. Y.

A well arranged exhibit of the choice product of this company, where visitors could quench their thirst with the ice-cold juice of the grape. This was in charge of Mr. E. J. Oakes.

Hance Brothers & White.....Philadelphia, Pa.

Had a fine display of soluble tablets and numerous sightly pharmaceutical preparations from their reliable laboratory. This booth was in charge of Mr. Woodward.

American Peroxide and Chemical Co., .88 Maiden Lane, New York

This progressive house had an elaborate and attractively arranged exhibit of Hydrogen Peroxide, in its different packages and the many combinations of Zinc Stearate, besides other products of their laboratory. This was in charge of Mr. Clark.

F. L. Mayo Specialties Company.....Elmira, N. Y.

This firm had an eye-catcher in the shape of an artistically arranged collection of the tasty packages containing Formal-Saponia, the new shaving luxury. In charge of Mr. E. L. Mayo.

Kirkland Mineral Springs Company.....Clinton, N. Y.

This booth, in charge of Mr. Allen, displayed to good advantage the many beverages put out by this company.

Winthrop M. Baker.....545 Atlantic avenue, Boston, Mass.

Made his booth very popular with the ladies by the tempting array of his delicious Chocolates and Bon Bons.

## TRAVELING MEN

At the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting

Name	Representing
H. J. Baringer.....	J. M. Maris & Co., New York
A. Bateman.....	Bauer & Black, Chicago, Ill
J. W. Bonner.....	Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, Pa
F. W. Buescher.....	Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich
Dr. F. R. Burdick.....	Keasbey & Mattison, Ambler, Pa
George E. Burrows.....	Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md
J. H. Clark.....	American Peroxide and Chemical Co., New York
P. J. Coughlin.....	Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit, Mich
H. W. Devalon.....	Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O
C. P. Dickinson.....	Crescent Perfume Co., Rochester
C. T. Dill.....	Wm. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa
A. W. S. Douglas.....	Douglas Manufacturing Co., New York
Charles M. Edwards.....	Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore, Md
Leslie Fawcett.....	Whitall, Tatum & Co., New York
H. J. Fernald.....	Theo. Ricksecker & Co., New York
J. H. Frost.....	G. B. Lowerre, New York
E. M. Haswell.....	John L. Thompson Sons Co., Troy
C. A. Hebbard.....	Adolph Spiehler, Rochester
F. P. Hinkston.....	Bruen, Ritchey & Co., New York
Paul H. Hirth.....	Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md
N. W. Hoffman.....	N. A. R. D., Chicago, Ill
Chet Johnson.....	Walker & Gibson, Albany
John Paul Jones.....	Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md
T. J. Jones.....	E. L. Mayo Specialties Co., Elmira
George W. Lacea.....	Bristol-Myers Co., New York
W. R. B. MacCulloch.....	Moxie Nerve Food Co., Boston, Mass
M. R. Mandelbaum.....	Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O
W. J. Marshman.....	C. B. Woodworth Sons Co., Rochester
F. J. Marvin.....	Colgate & Co., New York
J. S. Marvin.....	Seabury & Johnson, New York
J. W. McLaughlin.....	Miles' Medicine Co., Elkhart, Ind
George B. McLeod.....	Empire State Drug Co., Buffalo
W. B. McOwen.....	L. A. Becker Co., Chicago, Ill
Charles F. Monroe.....	Hance Bros. & White, Philadelphia, Pa
W. S. Munro.....	Gettling & Co., New York
Elliott J. Oakes.....	Randall's Grape Juice, Ripley

Clark Z. Otis.....	Empire State Drug Co., Buffalo
Edward C. Pease.....	Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo
Charles L. Pettis.....	Solon Palmer, New York
E. H. Powell.....	Lehn & Fink, New York
F. A. Ray.....	Walker & Gibson, Albany
J. H. Rogers.....	Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.
C. D. Rosenkrans.....	Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md
H. J. Schilz.....	John H. Sheehan & Co., Utica
Robert E. Service.....	Lazell, Dalley & Co., New York
H. P. Snow.....	Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.
W. F. Sohni.....	N. Y. Paper Box Co., New York
Adolph Stahl.....	Manhattan Drug Co., New York
H. J. Stephens.....	Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.
L. E. Treat.....	Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.
Frederic P. Tuthill.....	Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich
J. LeRoy Webber.....	Bristol-Myers Co., New York
Frank A. Weed.....	Whitall, Tatum & Co., New York
Charles A. Wetmore.....	Camden, N. Y.
George D. Whitehead..	Amer. Peroxide and Chem. Co., New York
W. H. Whitney.....	Empire State Drug Co., Buffalo
D. M. Woodard.....	Hance Bros. & White, Philadelphia, Pa
L. D. Worden.....	Schieffelin & Co., New York



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## Necrology

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### DIED

Babcock, Benjamin W.....Bridgehampton  
Bliss, Flavel N.....Brooklyn  
Brown, Charles K.....Deposit  
Golding, John F.....Brooklyn  
Holloway, George W.....Syracuse  
Mahony, Dennis.....Oswego  
Neuschaefer, George.....Brooklyn  
Senne, A. S.....Brooklyn  
Sherrett, J. B.....Scio  
Snow, Orrin J.....Syracuse  
Turner, George H.....Albany

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## MEMBERS ELECTED

## At the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting

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Adams, Frank I.....	Amsterdam
Almont, Julius.....	New York
Baird, Robert.....	Gloversville
Baldwin, Edwin Collins.....	Watertown
Ballagh, John.....	Rochester
Baltzly, Albert B.....	New York
Baringer, Henry J.....	Athens
Batcheller, Levant B.....	Jamestown
Beck, Joseph R.....	New York
Benedict, Moses E.....	Geneva
Bernstein, Samuel.....	New York
Blauw, Charles.....	Rochester
Bolton, Stephen C.....	Watertown
Bonner, Frank Edmund.....	Ellisburg
Boyle, Edward A.....	Utica
Bregowsky, Matthew.....	New York
Brodil, Rudolph.....	New York
Buchanan, Charles A.....	Amsterdam
Cahill, Daniel W.....	Watertown
Cavanaugh, Michael P.....	Troy
Copeland, George Hogan.....	Corning
D'Agostino, Camillo.....	New York
Day, Willard.....	Binghamton
Dear, John S.....	Syracuse
Douglass, N. L.....	Earlville
Dreyfus, Leo.....	New York
Ehrhardt, Frederick W.....	Mount Vernon
Embley, Grace.....	Utica
Euler, Valentine E.....	Buffalo
Failing, John P.....	Albany
Field, Edward C.....	Buffalo
Furnival, T. Bruce.....	Syracuse
Gauger, Charles Henry.....	Buffalo
Geety, Wallace G.....	New York
Goelz, Frank G.....	Brooklyn
Goodwin, W. A.....	Syracuse

Green, Edward F.....	Utica
Grundhoeffer, Herman.....	Scotia
Guild, Edwin L.....	Walton
Hahn, August.....	New York
Halstead, Joseph.....	Rome
Hamlin, F. M.....	Rome
Harvith, Jacob B.....	Albany
Hawley, Fred Sherwood.....	Moravia
Haynes, Henry Grant.....	Arena
Healy, John J.....	Troy
Herrmann, Armin.....	New York
Hinton, P. W.....	New York
Hogan, Reed.....	Cobleskill
Houghton, Charles.....	Rochester
Howarth, William.....	Utica
Howd, Frank H.....	Ilion
Hunold, Frank A.....	College Point
Imhof, Adolph F.....	Utica
Ingraham, Bertrand.....	Adams
Johnson, Chet.....	Albany
Jones, William A.....	Oxford
Kahn, Joseph, Phar. D.....	New York
Kincaid, James F.....	Syracuse
Knauf, John Jacob.....	Albany
Larkin, Loren D.....	Hoosick Falls
Larkin, William A.....	Albany
Larkin, William J.....	New York
Linger, Merton D.....	Utica
Litster, Joseph.....	Rochester
Loeb, Edward.....	Albany
Maine, Alva P.....	Webster
Mansheffer, Charles H.....	Troy
Mason, Daniel W., Ph. G.....	Keyport, N. J.
Masten, Willard E.....	Albany
Master, David, Jr.....	Brooklyn
McAvoy, Minnie B.....	New York
McCaffrey, Eugene A.....	Utica
Miller, Adelbert Coon.....	Brookfield
Miller, Hal K.....	Lacona
Mishking, Barney.....	New York

Monell, Charles E.....	New York
Moore, Crain A.....	Lyons
Munro, Walter S.....	New York
Mutimer, George A.....	Amsterdam
Newman, H. B.....	Rochester
Nugent, Thomas F.....	Utica
Ogden, Harry Cox.....	Middletown
O'Hara, Joseph L.....	Willsboro
O'Sullivan, James T.....	Troy
Partridge, Winslow H.....	Geneva
Preston, H. Frank.....	Utica
Preston, Henry K.....	Utica
Raubenheimer, Otto.....	Brooklyn
Reaske, Herman.....	New York
Reusswig, Henry William.....	Somerville, N. J.
Richards, Hugh E.....	Rome
Robertson, Charles.....	Brooklyn
Rogers, M. L.....	Watertown
Root, Elmer C.....	Hamilton
Rowe, Melvin Henry.....	Hudson
Rutherford, Frank Woodruff.....	Utica
Sachs, Julius.....	New York
Salterfield, Frank P.....	New York
Schlagel, Charles.....	New York
Seither, Frederick C.....	Mount Vernon
Shaw, Burt Luverne.....	Troy
Shimer, Samuel Mortimer.....	Middletown
Simmons, A. M.....	Gloversville
Slauson, John G.....	Utica
Smith, G. B.....	Baldwinsville
Smith, William J.....	Syracuse
Springstein, Nelson W.....	Adams
Squires, George A.....	Herkimer
Stone, Edward F.....	New York
Sullivan, D. J.....	Utica
Tompkins, William.....	Brooklyn
Vail, Harry A.....	Cortland
Vandeburg, Arthur.....	Binghamton
Van Houten, Albert.....	Yonkers
Vernoy, Charles Edward.....	Albany



Wade, Howard.....	Buffalo
Warner, Harman W.....	Albany
Warner, William R., Jr.....	Philadelphia, Pa
Watson, William, Jr.....	Utica
Watt, William H.....	Little Falls
Webster, Walter D.....	Binghamton
Weston, William James.....	Utica
Wilkie, Lewis S.....	Utica
Wilkinson, Ward H.....	Troy
Wilson, David G.....	Carthage
Wilson, William, Jr.....	Amsterdam
Wolff, Alexander, M. D.....	New York
Woltjen, John G.....	New York
Wright, Herbert Gladstone.....	Syracuse
Zipp, Charles James.....	Utica

## MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

## At the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting.

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Alt, Edward.....	Brooklyn
*Anderson, William C.....	Brooklyn
Bakst, A.....	New York
Ballagh, John.....	Rochester
Ballard, George S.....	Utica
Baringer, H. J.....	Athens
Batley, John J.....	Utica
Bauer, Arthur J.....	Utica
Beck, Joseph R.....	New York
Bernstein, Ch.....	New York
Bernstein, Samuel.....	New York
*Best, Herbert.....	Nassau
Bigelow, C. O.....	New York
Bissell, W. B.....	Syracuse
Bowman, B. C.....	Dolgeville
*Bradt, Warren L.....	Albany
Brown, B. S.....	Oneida
Brown, Charles F.....	Cortland
Brundage, Albert H.....	Brooklyn
Bunker, William B.....	Utica
*Burdick, Dr. Fred R.....	Syracuse
Burrows, George E.....	Hudson
Butler, C. H.....	Oswego
Copeland, George H.....	Corning
Dalton, Thomas W.....	Syracuse
*Dawson, E. S., Jr.....	Syracuse
Diamond, Peter.....	New York
Diekman, George C.....	New York
Douglass, N. L.....	Earlville
Dykes, J. L.....	New Berlin
Embley, Grace.....	Utica
England, Charles S.....	Utica
Epstein, Louis B.....	New York
Evans, A. S.....	Utica
Failing, John P.....	Albany
Fawcett, Leslie.....	New York

Ferguson, H. B.....	New York
Fernald, H. J.....	Moravia
French, W. H.....	Worcester
Furnival, T. Bruce.....	Syracuse
Gardiner, W. S.....	Ilion
Gardner, F. S.....	Baldwinsville
Goldman, Oscar.....	New York
Goldwater, A. L., M. D.....	New York
*Grady, John E.....	Troy
*Green, E. F.....	Utica
Gregory, Willis G.....	Buffalo
Grove, S. A.....	Buffalo
*Guild, E. L.....	Walton
Haddad, Saleem F.....	New York
Hager, Gordon E.....	Rome
*Hahn, George.....	Rochester
Hanford, E. C.....	Stamford
Harmon, Marietta.....	Syracuse
Hegeman, Andrew E.....	Brooklyn
Hepburn, John.....	Flushing
Hirseman, Felix.....	New York
Hirseman, Mrs. Jessie S.....	New York
Hogan, George C.....	Albany
Hogan, Reed.....	Cobleskill
Holmes, Clay W.....	Elmira
Houghton, Charles.....	Rochester
Howarth, William.....	Utica
Howd, Frank H.....	Ilion
Hubbard, G. B.....	Syracuse
Husted Alfred B.....	Albany
Hurley, John.....	Little Falls
*Hutman, E. C.....	Albany
Hyde, Byron M.....	Rochester
Imhof, Henry.....	New York
Jacobs, Charles H.....	Syracuse
Jewell, E. N.....	Batavia
Johnson, Chet.....	Albany
Jones, L. B.....	Herkimer
Kahn, Joseph, Phar. D.....	New York
*Keenan, Thomas J.....	New York

Kerste, H. A.....	Schenectady
*Kleine, O. C., Jr.....	Brooklyn
Larkin, William J.....	New York
*Lascoff, J. Leon.....	New York
*Lawrie, James T.....	Tarrytown
*Lockie, J. A.....	Buffalo
Lockie, P. M.....	Buffalo
Loeb, Edward.....	Albany
Lyon, J. T.....	Schenectady
Maloney, A. H.....	Camden
Mandelbaum, M. R.....	New York
Mason, M. E.....	Rochester
Masten, Willard E.....	Albany
*Mayo, Edgar L.....	Elmira
McBride, Charles L.....	Kingston
McDermott, M.....	Cohoes
McElwain, Charles G.....	Syracuse
McKallor, Edgar C.....	Binghamton
McLeod, George B.....	Buffalo
Merritt, George H.....	Newburg
Miller, A. C.....	Brookfield
Mishking, Barney.....	New York
*Mott, G. F.....	Catskill
Muench, William.....	Syracuse
*Muir, William.....	Brooklyn
Newton, H. E. D.....	Syracuse
Nugent, T. F.....	Utica
Ostrander, F. D.....	Gloversville
*Otis, Clark Z.....	Binghamton
Page, George L.....	Rochester
Palmer, Alfred M.....	Olean
Plumb, H. A.....	Utica
*Reimann, George.....	Buffalo
Reusswig, H. W.....	Somerville, N. J.
Richardson, Frank.....	Cambridge
Rickard, Charles.....	Fultonville
Robertson, Charles L.....	New York
*Rogers, Wm. H.....	Middletown
Root, Elmer C.....	Hamilton
Rutherford, Mrs. A. G.....	Brooklyn
Rutherford, Frank W.....	Utica



*Rydstrom, Oscar.....	Buffalo
Sawyer, E. A.....	Schenectady
Schneible, L. G.....	Rome
Schneider, F. N.....	Troy
Schimpf, Henry W., M. D.....	New York
Searles, Arthur C.....	New York
Sears, Charles B.....	Auburn
Seifert, L. F. W.....	City Island
Slauson, J. G.....	Utica
Sloss, Robert A.....	Dannemora
*Smith, G. B.....	Baldwinsville
Smith, Rufus E.....	Syracuse
Smither, R. K.....	Buffalo
Snow, N. P.....	Syracuse
Southworth, H. C., M. D.....	Leonardsville
Squires, George A.....	Herkimer
*Stoddart, Thomas.....	Buffalo
*Swann, S. V. B.....	New York
Taft, C. W.....	Williamstown
Terbell, R. W.....	Corning
*Thorpe, George E.....	Syracuse
Todd, Judson B.....	Ithaca
Tuthill, Frederic P.....	Brooklyn
Van Houten, A.....	Yonkers
Van Winkle, A. S.....	Hornellsville
Villars, E.....	Carthage
Walrath, S.....	St. Johnsville
Watson, Wm. Jr.....	Utica
Watt, W. H.....	Little Falls
Weinstein, Joseph.....	New York
*Weston, E. L.....	Syracuse
Whitehead, W. H.....	Herkimer
Wilkie, S. S.....	Utica
*Wilkinson, Ward H.....	Troy
Wilson, D. G.....	Carthage
Wood, H. W.....	Troy
Wood, W. O.....	Amsterdam

A \* at the left of name indicates those who were accompanied by ladies.



## ROLL OF MEMBERS

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1902

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Adams, Frank I.....	12 E. Main St., Amsterdam.....	1903
Adorno, Julius.....	677 Evergreen Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Allen, John H.....	Millbrook .....	1899
Allen, Lewis W.....	Belmont .....	1897
Almont, Julius.....	14 Ave. C, New York.....	1903
Alpers, William C. ....	17 University Place, New York...	1897
Alt, Edward.....	2744 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Alt, William H.....	2744 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Ambler, Charles L.....	28 Hamilton Ave., Ossining.....	1899
Amend, Otto P.....	205 Third Ave., New York.....	1899
Amend, Robert F.....	205 Third Ave., New York.....	1899
Anderson, James H.....	Belmont .....	1901
Anderson, William C.....	320 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Ankerson, Gustave H.....	Park and Pros. Aves., Mt. Vernon.	1897
Annable, Henry D.....	375 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Aquaro, Joseph.....	202 Spring St., New York.....	1900
Arndt, Paul.....	605 Hart St., Brooklyn.....	1900
Askew, J. B.....	Gates and Tomp. Aves., Brooklyn.	1879
Aspinwall, Walter B.....	1147 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....	1879
Austin, Herbert W.....	8 Warren St., Glens Falls.....	1881
Austin, Richard A.....	Cairo .....	1893
Averre, Louis C.....	82 Park Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Averre, Walter B.....	82 Park Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Avignone, Frank.....	59 McDougal St., New York.....	1901
Bailey, Frederick.....	Unadilla .....	1900
Bailey, Willis N.....	1527 Broadway, Watervliet.....	1899
Baird, Robert.....	1 S. Main St., Gloversville.....	1903
Baker, Benjamin N., M. D....	8 E. Market St., Rhinebeck.....	1883
Baker, Howard F.....	Lacona .....	1896
Bakst, Howard.....	146 E. Broadway, New York.....	1901
Baldwin, Edwin Collins.....	121 Adams St., Watertown.....	1903

Baldwin, Fred J.....	64 Main St., Oneida.....	1897
Ballagh, John .....	State Hospital, Rochester.....	1903
Ballard, George S.....	198 Genesee St., Utica.....	1879
Balser, Gustavus.....	137 Avenue B, New York.....	1879
Baltes, Andrew.....	93 E. Bridge Ave., Oswego.....	1882
Baltzly, Albert B.....	2278 Seventh Ave., New York.....	1903
Bargar, Emery J.....	Sinclairville .....	1901
Baringer, Henry J.....	Athens .....	1903
Barnes, Eugene.....	Tarrytown .....	1880
Barney, James.....	New Paltz .....	1887
Barr, John Hamilton.....	Irvington-on-Hudson .....	1882
Barrowclough, Nelson.....	138 State St., Rochester.....	1886
Barry, Patrick W.....	Ticonderoga .....	1898
Bartley, Elias H., M. D.....	21 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Bastien, Gottlieb.....	Dansville .....	1879
Batcheller, Levant B.....	113 Main St., Jamestown.....	1903
Batley, John J.....	Oneida Square, Utica.....	1897
Batsford, James E.....	Waterloo .....	1882
Baylis, Lewis, F.....	Jamaica, L. I.....	1831
Beach, Otis S.....	185 Main St., Owego.....	1896
Beck, Joseph R.....	21 E. 119th St., New York.....	1903
Becker, Ulric William.....	232 Bay St., Stapleton, S. I.....	1884
Bedell, J. F.....	Main St., Tottenville, S. I.....	1897
Benedict, Moses E.....	60 Seneca St., Geneva.....	1903
Benson, Zachary T.....	2334 Third Ave., New York.....	1897
Bentley, Bert H.....	116 Glen St., Glens Falls.....	1899
Berdy, Louis.....	1594 Madison Ave., New York....	1901
Berghorn, Charles F.....	Akron .....	1892
Bernstein, Chonon.....	61 Eldridge St., New York.....	1901
Bernstein, Samuel.....	27 Canal St., New York.....	1903
Best, Herbert.....	Nassau .....	1887
Bevier, H. B.....	Matteawan .....	1897
Bibbens, Stewart S.....	125 South Ave., Syracuse.....	1892
Bigelow, Clarence O.....	102 Sixth Ave., New York.....	1898
Biggs, Christopher W.....	126 Lake St., Elmira.....	1902
Bisdee, William H.....	Waterloo .....	1882
Bissell, Wayne B.....	Salina and Onon. Sts., Syracuse...	1897
Black James B.....	Olean .....	1893
Blackmer, Fred H.....	Ithaca .....	1900
Blackmer, George Marvin...	Pike .....	1901



Blackmore Henry Spencer..	206 Ninth Ave., Mount Vernon...	1900
BLAKIE, WILLIAM.....	202 Genesee St., Utica.....	1879
Blauvelt, John DeWitt.....	Nyack .....	1887
Blauw, Charles.....	66 Mill St., Rochester.....	1903
Blight, Authur A.....	569 Walden Ave., Buffalo.....	1901
Bockshitzky, Benj. J.....	227 Clinton St., New York.....	1897
Boeddiker, Otto.....	954 Sixth Ave., New York.....	1899
Boenau, Theodore C.....	179 Seventh Ave., Brooklyn .....	1897
Bolton, Stephen C.....	Main St., cor. Le Roy, Watertown.	1903
Bonner, Frank Edmund.....	Ellisburg .....	1903
Borchers, Harry M.....	79 Clarkson St., Brooklyn .....	1897
Bosch, Frederick.....	196 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Bossardet, Louis C.....	589 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn..	1897
Bosworth, Charles H.....	Round Lake .....	1882
Bourne, W. G.....	373 Lewis Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Bower, William B.....	69 S. Eighth St., Brooklyn.....	1886
Bowman, B. C.....	Dolgeville .....	1898
Bowman, Wilbur J.....	Pine Plains .....	1895
Boyd, James S.....	Cold Spring .....	1884
Boyer, David.....	546 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.....	1901
Boyle, Edward A.....	124 Rutger St., Utica.....	1903
Bradford, Gershom W.....	Cortland .....	1880
Bradley, Frank H.....	Richmondville .....	1898
Bradley, Theo. J.....	Care Albany Col. of Phar., Albany.	1896
Brandhorst, Edward Henry..	261 State St., Schenectady.....	1900
Bradt, Warren L.....	55 Washington Ave., Albany.....	1898
Branion, Harry A.....	Chatham .....	1899
Breckon, E. H.....	65 Chapin Block, Buffalo.....	1901
Bregowsky, Matthew.....	60 Forsyth St., New York.....	1903
Breuer, Herman H.....	11 Hamburg Ave., Brooklyn.....	1899
Briggs, Nathaniel B.....	Clifton Springs.....	1880
Brodil, Rudolph.....	1334 Second Ave., New York.....	1903
Brooks, Alfred J.....	1161 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.....	1896
Brooks, Authur B.....	128 E. State St., Ithaca.....	1883
Brooks, George Washington	1161 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.....	1879
Brooks, John Gauntlett.....	128 E. State St., Ithaca.....	1902
Brothers, F. R.....	119 N. Union St., Olean.....	1901
Broughton, Albert James...	64 Dominick St., Rome.....	1879
Broughton, Charles Henry...	Whitehall .....	1879
Brown, Brewster S.....	Oneida .....	1881
Brown, Charles F.....	Cortland .....	1881

Brown, Libbie S.....	W. Main St., Angelica .....	1897
Brownell, Nathan R.....	Schenevus .....	1899
Bruckmann, Charles G.....	344 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Bruckmann, Frederick W....	1710 Third Ave., New York.....	1899
Bruehl, Moritz .....	1362 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn...	1898
Brumaghim, Edward C.....	70 Madison Ave., Albany.....	1900
BRUNDAGE, ALBERT H., M.D.,	1037 Bushwick Ave., B'klyn.	1894
Bryan, James A.....	Rochester .....	1884
Bryan, Oswald J.....	96 W. Main St., Rochester.....	1883
Bryan, Walter, M. D.....	329 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Bryant, Charles N. S.....	E. Main St., Clifton Springs....	1902
Brzezicki, Maryan F.....	366 Peckham St., Buffalo.....	1902
Buchanan, Chas. A.....	371 Forest Ave., Amsterdam....	1903
Buderus, William .....	1726 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....	1898
Buehrle, Henry C.....	577 Courtlandt Ave., New York...	1899
Buescher, Frederick W.....	477 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.....	1899
Bulkley, Stephen.....	84 Montague St., Brooklyn.....	1902
Bunker, Wm. Beatty.....	205 Genesee St., Utica.....	1902
Burdick, D. Waite.....	Ithaca .....	1883
Burdick, Frederick Richard..	112 Beard Ave., Syracuse.....	1883
Burk, Herman L.....	365 Davis St., Elmira.....	1897
Burkard, Wm. A.....	696 University Ave., Rochester...	1902
Burns, John S.....	492 Broadway, Kingston.....	1901
Burrows, George E.....	Hudson .....	1884
Bush, George Harvey.....	Castile .....	1901
Bush, Geo. W.....	Oswego .....	1894
Bussenschutt, Wm. H.....	1132 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
BUTLER, CHAS. H.....	136 W. First St., Oswego.....	1879
Cady, Hiram W.....	Plattsburgh .....	1890
Cahill, Daniel W.....	2 Washington St., Watertown....	1903
Calkins, Clifford H.....	333 E. Water St., Elmira.....	1900
Calkins, James S.....	59 Remsen St., Cohoes.....	1897
Campbell, J. B.....	Suffern .....	1888
Cantor, Lorentz.....	204 Columbia St., Brooklyn.....	1899
Carpenter, J. C.....	Chatham .....	1896
Carr, E. Wheeler.....	52 Maiden Lane, New York.....	1900
Carragan, S. H.....	90 Maiden Lane, New York.....	1893
Cassebeer, Henry Adolphus..	255 Columbus Ave., New York....	1879
Cavanaugh, Michael P.....	Cor. Hoosick and 5th Ave., Troy..	1903
Chaffee, C. F.....	329 Broad St., Waverly.....	1902
Champlin, Fremont M.....	901 S. Salina St., Syracuse.....	1897

Chapin, Eddy H.....	Morrisville .....	1900
Chapman, Isaac C.....	111 Water St., Newburgh.....	1879
Chilson, Elmer C.....	200 Alexander St., Rochester.....	1901
Clancy, John B.....	Cor. Main and Bank St., Geneseo.....	1892
Clark, Herbert Henry.....	Sandy Hill .....	1901
Clark, William N.....	170 William St., New York.....	1880
Clarke, Franklin.....	Albion .....	1879
Clarke, F. C.....	Catskill .....	1899
Clements, John H.....	301 Pearl St., New York.....	1902
Clinton, Charles DeWitt.....	60 Broadway, Kingston.....	1901
Clinton, W. H., Jr.....	980 Main St., Peekskill.....	1897
Coblentz, Virgil.....	115 W. 68th St., New York.....	1900
Cohen, Morris.....	Care J. B. Harvith, Albany.....	1899
Colcord, J. Marshall.....	388 Broadway, Saratoga Springs.....	1891
Cole, Charles J.....	2201 Main St., Niagara Falls.....	1902
Cole, George H.....	Waterford .....	1882
Cole, Harrie.....	Pine Plains .....	1900
Cole, Victor L.....	Corning .....	1883
Colen, James A.....	338 Court St., Brooklyn.....	1879
Coling, Albert.....	478 S. Salina St., Syracuse.....	1892
Colonnello, Gustavo.....	71 E. Houston St., New York....	1902
Colvin, Benjamin W.....	218 E. Water St., Elmira.....	1902
Colvin, Oliver Addison.....	Sodus .....	1902
Conkey, George S.....	60 Main St., Canton.....	1897
Conklin, John M.....	Patchogue .....	1899
Connelly, Henry C., Jr.....	12 Broadway, Kingston.....	1899
Cook, Sidney H.....	Camillus .....	1897
Cook, Thomas P.....	114 William St., New York.....	1896
Cooney, John.....	1 East Fifth St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Cooper, Charles D.....	138 Main St., Walden.....	1899
Cooper, William M.....	Kingston .....	1884
Copeland, George Hogan....	Bridge and William Sts., Corning.....	1903
Corwith, W. A.....	Southampton .....	1896
Cowan, David M.....	50 E. Swan St., Buffalo.....	1902
Craig, James J.....	199 Lyell Ave., Rochester.....	1884
Crain, Alpheus A.....	Monticello .....	1897
Crawford, J. Fancher.....	372 Court St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Crispell, Henry S.....	14 Strand, Kingston.....	1897
Croy, Peter R.....	7 Falls St., Niagara Falls.....	1902
Curtis, Fred W.....	131 Congress St., Troy.....	1901
D'Agostino, Camillo.....	2198 Second Ave., New York....	1903

Dahl, Franz.....	14	Second St., Troy.....	1893
Dahlbender, Joseph .....	1153	Broadway, Brooklyn.....	1897
Dalton, Bert H.....	218	Court St., Binghamton.....	1896
Dalton, Thos. W.....	133	James St., Syracuse.....	1879
Dalzell, Frank P.....		Cold Spring.....	1884
Darlington, James A.....	181	William St., Buffalo.....	1870
Dauscha, Bruno R.....	1294	Madison Ave., New York....	1899
Davidson, Chas. N.....	84	Montague St., Brooklyn.....	1902
Davies, Thos. M.....	543	Third Ave., New York.....	1897
Davis, Eugene M.....	309	Lion St., Dunkirk.....	1891
Davis, Gordon J.....		Hagaman's Mills .....	1884
Davis, William M.....	185	Glenwood Av., E. Orange, N.J.	1896
Dawson, Edw. Seymour, Jr..	125	S. Salina St., Syracuse.....	1880
Dawson, William Authur....		Hempstead .....	1900
Day, William D.....	21	Main St., Binghamton.....	1903
Day, Willard.....	1306	Broadway, Brooklyn.....	1897
Dean, Edward G.....		Deposit .....	1889
Dean, William A.....		Auburn .....	1883
Dear, John S.....	1641	N. Salina St., Syracuse.....	1903
DeCamp, William P. M.....		Care Merck & Co., University Pl., New York.....	1893
Dedo, Herman A.....	1426	Genesee St., Buffalo.....	1896
Dedo, Louis C.....	7	Walden Ave., Buffalo.....	1896
Dedrick, William F.....	308	Wall St., Kingston.....	1901
DeForest, William P.....	397	Classon Ave., Brooklyn.....	1879
Dempsey, Arthur C.....	167	East Ave., Rochester.....	1901
Denis, Frank B.....	60	Oak St., Binghamton.....	1888
Denner, John C.....	197	Columbus Ave., New York....	1899
Dennin, Charles.....	383	Court St., Brooklyn.....	1879
Dennin Edward C.....	383	Court St., Brooklyn.....	1891
Dennis, Frederick B.....	63	Wurts St., Rondout.....	1884
De Puy, Ralph W.....	148	S. Goodman St., Rochester...	1902
Diamond, Peter.....	20	Delancey St., New York.....	1901
Diamond, Mrs. Mary Krohn.	883	E. 169th St., New York.....	1902
Diehl, August.....	231	Reid Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Diekman, George C., M. D..	115	West 68th St., New York....	1897
Dill, C. T.....	65	Fulton St., New York.....	1899
Dillenbeck, Garret V.....	144	State St., Albany.....	1899
Dimond, H. J.....	330	Connecticut St., Buffalo.....	1885
Disosway, H. H.....	692	Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Ditmar, Adolph J.....	1180	Second Ave., New York.....	1897



Dixon, William W.....	158 William St., New York.....	1899
Dlugasch, Morris.....	157 Avenue B, New York.....	1901
Dockstader, J. S.....	Rosendale .....	1897
Dolan, J. H.....	Glens Falls .....	1895
Dorr, Samuel Hobart.....	907 Seventh St., Buffalo.....	1889
Dort, Casper.....	250 Peckham St., Buffalo.....	1885
Dort, Elizabeth.....	608 Filmore, Ave., Buffalo.....	1896
Douden, Arthur F.....	373 Marion St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Douden, Clarence O.....	1193 Gates, Ave., Brooklyn.....	1896
Dougherty, Jacob H.....	417 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Douglass, N. L.....	Earlville .....	1903
Downs, Joseph V.....	Ilion .....	1879
Dreyfus, Leo.....	69 Sixth Ave., New York.....	1903
DeBois, Arthur.....	80 Broadway, Newburgh.....	1900
DuBois, Joseph.....	49 North Front St., Kingston....	1901
DuBois, William Larremore.....	Catskill .....	1879
Dundon, William M.....	39 Main St., Salem.....	1899
Dunlavy, James H.....	303 Oak St., Syracuse.....	1901
Dykes, J. L.....	New Berlin .....	1879
Eagle, Herman J.....	539 Fourth St., Troy.....	1897
Eccles, Robert G., M.D.....	191 Dean St., Brooklyn.....	1885
Eddy, William B.....	Whitehall .....	1888
Ehrenfreund, Bernard.....	85 DeLancey St., New York.....	1893
Ehrhardt, Frederick H.....	201 W. Lincoln Ave., Mt. Vernon..	1903
Eiseman, James A.....	Hudson .....	1888
Eltinge, John Hopper.....	328 Wall St., Kingston.....	1901
Ely, Frederick.....	56 Warren St., New York.....	1881
Embley, Grace.....	22 Faxon St., Utica.....	1903
England, C. S.....	Utica .....	1879
Ennis, Richard.....	108 Broadway, Newburgh.....	1897
Epstein, Louis B.....	180 Avenue C, New York.....	1902
Erb, Chas. S. ....	121 Amsterdam Ave., New York..	1897
Erb, Ludwig G. B.....	2081 Madison Ave., New York....	1899
Eschmann, Reinhard.....	755 Ninth Ave., New York.....	1901
Essig, Gottlieb P.....	10 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Euler, Valentine E.....	161 S. Ferry St., Buffalo.....	1903
Evans, Arthur S.....	22 Genesee St., Utica.....	1897
Evans, Robert Nesbit.....	Turin .....	1879
Ewing, John.....	20 St. Nicholas Place, New York..	1895
Faber, Sidney.....	1102 Second Ave., New York.....	1898

Faber, Walter E.....	313 Bowery, New York.....	1899
Failing, John P.....	26 N. Pearl St., Albany.....	1903
Fairchild, Benjamin F.....	P. O. Box 1120, New York.....	1887
Fairchild, Samuel W.....	P. O. Box 1120, New York.....	1897
Farrington, Evender.....	North Tarrytown.....	1888
Farrington, Levenus B.....	115 Dudley St., Syracuse.....	1896
Feeny, James.....	Stapleton, S. I.....	1897
Fellows, Ambrose J.....	Chatham .....	1887
Fellows, Earle W.....	Chatham .....	1899
Ferguson, George A.....	115 West 68th St., New York...	1897
Ferguson, Harry B.....	115 West 68th St., New York...	1897
Fernald, Herbert J.....	Moravia .....	1899
Fickett, Frederick W.....	639 Lake Ave., Rochester.....	1901
Field, Edward C.....	453 Main St., Buffalo.....	1903
Fincke, Harry S.....	63 Vernon Ave., Long Island City.	1897
Firmin, Albert B. W.....	788 McDonough St., Brooklyn..	1901
Fischer, Adolph.....	8 Meserole St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Fish, Charles Frederick.....	Saratoga Springs .....	1879
Fish, Erwin L.....	State Hospital, Buffalo.....	1898
Flandrau, William H.....	814 River St., Troy.....	1884
Foster, Macomb G.....	P. O. Box 1120, New York.....	1887
Fradenburg, David A.....	Altmar .....	1891
France, Thomas J.....	616 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.....	1881
Francis, William M.....	77 Congress St., Troy.....	1901
French, Gustav D.....	Address Unknown .....	1897
French, William H.....	Worcester .....	1897
FRISBIE, CHAS. M., M.D..	Bainbridge .....	1897
Fritz, Adrian.....	624 Hudson St., New York.....	1897
Fritz, Walter.....	753 Greenwich St., New York...	1899
Frohwein, Otto.....	1620 Third Ave., New York.....	1899
Frost, J. H.....	153 Second Ave., Lansingburgh..	1897
Fuhs, Flora C.....	871 Park Ave., Brooklyn.....	1902
Funnell, Henry Theophilus..	Huntington .....	1879
Furnival, T. Bruce.....	1642 N. Salina St., Syracuse.....	1903
Galloway, Elbert J.....	227 Gifford St., Syracuse.....	1897
Gane, Eustace Harold.....	79 Ann St., New York.....	1897
Garbarino, David C.....	123 W. Houston St., New York..	1902
Garbarino, Louis.....	123 W. Houston St., New York...	1900
Gardiner, William S.....	Ilion .....	1900
Gardner, Frank S.....	Baldwinsville .....	1887
Gardner, Robert Winslow...	158 William St., New York.....	1879

Garlipp, Herman Ad. H....	Address Unknown .....	1897
Gauger, Charles Henry.....	68 W. Chippewa St., Buffalo.....	1903
Gaus, Charles Henry.....	Washington Ave., Albany.....	1879
Geety, Wallace G.....	2090 8th Ave., New York.....	1903
Gerity, W. S.....	126 Lake St., Elmira.....	1887
Gervais, Wm. J. H.....	Bath .....	1896
Gibney, Harry J.....	133 N. Union St., Olean.....	1900
Gies, Rudolph.....	115 W. 68th St., New York.....	1897
Giesler, H. C.....	Fulton .....	1893
Gilbert, Mrs. Della K.....	Plattsburgh .....	1891
Gillespie, George.....	448 Lyell Ave., Rochester.....	1901
Goelz, Frank G.....	268 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn.....	1903
Goldman, Oscar.....	2126 Third Ave., New York.....	1897
Goldwater, A. L., M. D.....	66 E. 112th St., New York.....	1900
Goldwater, John L.....	2671 Third Ave., New York.....	1901
Goll, H. G. Amandus.....	19 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Goodale, Harvey Galusha....	Jamaica .....	1879
Goodwin, W. A.....	313 N. Geddes St., Syracuse....	1903
Gordon, Caleb R.....	Marlborough .....	1897
Crady, John E.....	Green Island .....	1886
Grant, Orrin B.....	Stamford .....	1899
Graves, Norman K.....	Rome .....	1884
Green, Edward F.....	22 Genesec St., Utica.....	1903
Green, Orange A.....	Hilton .....	1898
Greenus, Abram.....	212 Ninth Ave., Brooklyn.....	1900
Gregorius, George .....	421 Eighth Ave., New York.....	1899
Gregorius, Wm. P. L.....	259 First Ave., New York.....	1899
Gregory, Willis, G., M. D....	530 Main St., Buffalo.....	1886
Griffin, Orange J.....	115 West 68th St., New York....	1899
Griffith, Edward J.....	223 Center St., Oil City, Pa.....	1884
Griffith, William H.....	67 Third Ave., New York.....	1883
Grom, Otto, C. B.....	365 Van Brunt St., Brooklyn....	1899
Grove, S. A.....	887 Prospect Ave., Buffalo.....	1901
Grumbok, George A., Jr.....	4 Bremen, cor. Jefferson, Brooklyn	1900
Grundhoeffer, Herman.....	Scotia .....	1903
Guarini, Raymond.....	21 New Bowery, New York.....	1901
Guck, Maximilian E.....	586 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Guerin, Frederick E.....	Rye .....	1899
Guild, Edwin L.....	Walton .....	1903
Guilford, Harry B.....	138 State St., Rochester.....	1899
Hackett, William J.....	756 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897

Haddad, Saleem F.....	89 Broad St., New York.....	1899
Hager, Gordon L.....	110 W. Dominick St., Rome.....	1898
Hahn, August.....	1437 Second Ave., New York....	1903
Hahn, George.....	561 State St., Rochester.....	1897
Hahn, Richard.....	423 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn...	1897
Hall, Edwin B.....	Wellsville .....	1879
Hall, Wesley.....	Red Creek .....	1901
Hall, William R.....	42 Monroe Ave., Rochester.....	1900
Halliday, Harry Loring.....	165 Sullivan St., Elmira.....	1897
Halper, Charles H.....	Address Unknown .....	1903
Halprin, Benjamin.....	136 Madison St., New York.....	1902
Halstead, Joseph.....	136 W. Dominick St., Rome.....	1903
Hamilton, Adelbert S.....	155 W. Third St., Elmira.....	1900
Hamilton, Albert H.....	Auburn .....	1890
Hamlin, F. M.....	146 W. Dominick St., Rome.....	1903
Hammer, Julius.....	306 Rivington St., New York....	1901
Hanford, Erwin C.....	Stamford .....	1891
Hanks, Caleb S.....	Newark .....	1898
Hanna, C. F.....	478 S. Salina St., Syracuse.....	1892
Harmon, Mrs. Marietta.....	615 Almond St., Syracuse.....	1901
Harper, John.....	301 Lion St., Dunkirk.....	1896
Harrington, Harry F.....	916 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo.....	1902
Hart, Francis Xavier.....	1077 Second Ave., New York....	1879
Hart, James A.....	143 Main St., Ossining.....	1897
Hart, Norval D.....	Mexico .....	1884
Hartz, Johanna D. A.....	College Point .....	1879
Harvith, Jacob B.....	254 S. Pearl St., Albany.....	1903
Haskin, Curtis H.....	17 Main St., East Rochester....	1879
Hastings, George B.....	Stony Point .....	1899
Haswell, Eddy M.....	5 Providence Place, Albany.....	1899
Hatch, Frederick E.....	Jamestown .....	1883
Hauck, Frederick.....	169 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Hawkes, Robert J.....	493 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn...	1897
Hawley, Fred Shierwood....	Main St., Moravia.....	1903
Hayes, Horace P.....	312 Elk St., Buffalo.....	1881
Haynes, Henry Grant.....	Arena .....	1903
Hays, Francis B.....	Room 326 Empire b'g, Atlanta, Ga	1899
Hayward, Harry R.....	New Berlin .....	1899
Healy, John J.....	235 Fourth St., Troy.....	1903
Heath, Bert O.....	193 Central Ave., Rochester....	1902
Hebbard, C. A.....	11 Cambridge St., Rochester.....	1902



Hegeman, Andrew E.....	1746 Cropsey Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Heller, Harry.....	157 Seventh Ave., New York....	1897
Helmer, Albert E.....	Evans Mills .....	1892
Henderson, Eddy V. Z.....	Amsterdam .....	1897
Henderson, Wesley J.....	Allentown .....	1897
Henry, Charles.....	Croton-on-Hudson .....	1880
Hepburn, John.....	103 Main St., Flushing.....	1898
Herbuveaux, Jules.....	156 Columbia St., Utica.....	1900
Herger, Charles G.....	11 Putnam St., Buffalo.....	1897
Herold, Hieronimus A.....	14 Columbia Place, New Rochelle.	1900
Herrmann, Armin.....	384 Manhattan Ave., New York..	1903
Heyne, Gustav A.....	464 N. Salina St., Syracuse.....	1880
Hicks, Benjamin I.....	469 East 25th St., Brooklyn....	1900
Higley, Charles Dunton .....	1531 E. Genesee St., Syracuse....	1900
Hinkston, F. P.....	202 E. Main St., Rochester.....	1897
Hinton, P. W.....	96 Maiden Lane, New York.....	1903
Hirseman, Felix.....	1194 Ogden Ave., New York....	1897
Hirseman, Mrs. Jessie S.....	1194 Ogden Ave., New York....	1898
Hitchcock, G. H.....	1031 Sixth Ave., New York.....	1899
Hobein, Herman.....	Address Unknown.....	1887
Hoburg, William A., Jr....	428 West 20th St., New York...	1897
Hodge, Augustus M.....	Canajoharie .....	1891
Hodgman, Henry B.....	23 Sixth Ave., Watervliet.....	1901
Hoffman, P. F.....	115 Water St., Newburgh.....	1901
Hogan, George C.....	373 Madison Ave., Albany.....	1898
Hogan, John R.....	Saranac Lake .....	1893
Hogan, Reed.....	Main St., Cobleskill .....	1903
Hogan, William B.....	375 Madison Ave., Albany.....	1901
Hoke, Volney J.....	Morris .....	1890
Hollands, Burr R.....	159 Main St., Hornellsville.....	1899
HOLMES, CLAY W.....	Elmira .....	1879
Hommel, Luther.....	Main & Market Sts., Saugerties..	1900
Hooker, Frank R.....	500 Main St., Elmira.....	1886
Hopkins, Frank H.....	Keeseville .....	1884
Hopkins, George A.....	Trumansburg .....	1886
Hopkins, J. L.....	100 William St., New York.....	1898
Horton, Daniel T.....	151 Northland Ave., Buffalo.....	1901
Horton, Ezra James.....	19 N. Division St., Peekskill....	1897
Horton, Seymour.....	Ovid .....	1891
Hortsmann, Gustav Matthew	14 Mt. Vernon Ave., Mt. Vernon.	1900
Houck, Peter L.....	Gloversville .....	1891

Houghton, Charles.....	418 West Ave., Rochester.....	1903
Howard, Leander F.....	Hancock .....	1881
Howarth, Albert P.....	183 Genesee St., Utica.....	1900
Howarth, William.....	68 South St., Utica.....	1903
Howd, Frank H.....	1 R. R. St., Ilion.....	1903
Hubbard, Charles.....	211 W. Water St., Syracuse.....	1880
Hubbard, George B.....	211 W. Water St., Syracuse.....	1897
Husted, Alfred B., M. D....	114 State St., Albany.....	1879
Husted, James E.....	114 State St., Albany.....	1899
Huether, George E.....	3594 Third Ave., New York....	1894
Hughes, Thomas D.....	Flatbush, L. I.....	1882
Hughes, William J.....	Salamanca .....	1892
Hunold, Frank A.....	90 Fourth Ave., College Point....	1903
Hunt, Joseph H., M. D.....	1085 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Hunting, Edwin F.....	67 Central Ave., Albany.....	1887
Huntley, Frank H.....	1585 Broadway, Watervliet.....	1897
Hurlburt, Charles F.....	35 Harper St., Rochester.....	1897
Hurley, John.....	Main St., Little Falls.....	1896
Hutchens, James H.....	262 Fifth Ave., New York.....	1888
Hutman, Edwin C.....	222 Hamilton St., Albany.....	1897
Hyde, Byron M.....	202 E. Main St., Rochester.....	1898
Ihmels, Henry William....	Sumner Ave., cor. Decatur St., Brooklyn .....	1897
Imhof, Adolph F.....	114 Park Ave., Utica.....	1903
Imhof, Henry .....	515 Amsterdam Ave., New York..	1899
Ingraham, Bertrand.....	Adams .....	1903
Ingraham, Clark S.....	Elmira .....	1886
Ireland, Edwin D.....	135 Second St., Albany.....	1900
Jackson, Philo.....	1293 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Jacobs, Charles Horace.....	201 W. Genesee St., Syracuse....	1900
Janson, Louis W.....	373 Lewis Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Jarchow, H. W.....	329 Second Ave., New York.....	1899
Jardine, John.....	State St., Rochester.....	1901
Jewell, E. N.....	Batavia .....	1891
Johnson, Chet.....	Care Walker & Gibson, Albany..	1903
Johnson, Levi E.....	109 Ontario St., Cleveland, O....	1897
Johnson, Moses.....	39 Main St., Salem.....	1897
Johnston, Benj. W.....	26 E. Strand, Rondout.....	1899
Johnston, Evan M.....	Address unknown.....	1897
Johnston, Geo. W.....	Rondout .....	1891
Johnston, Henry S.....	Elmhurst .....	1887

Jones, George E.....	Spencer .....	1902
Jones, John Paul.....	Station G, Baltimore, Md.....	1897
Jones, Lewis B.....	Herkimer .....	1891
Jones, William A.....	Oxford .....	1903
Jones, William W.....	Address unknown .....	1807
Joslin, Joel A.....	73 Water St., Newburgh.....	1899
Joslyn, Frank C.....	215 S. Franklin St., Syracuse....	1883
Kahn, Joseph, Phar D.....	370 Grand St., New York.....	1903
Kalish, Julius.....	413 Grand St., New York.....	1879
Kalkbrenner, Fred E.....	48 Morgan Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Kantrowitz, Hugo.....	115 W. 90th St., New York.....	1901
Kattman, Fred A.....	50 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn.....	1891
Keane, J. M.....	252 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Keenan, Thomas J.....	66 W. Broadway, New York....	1894
Kemp, Simon Alex., M. D...	Callicoon Depot .....	1887
Kempton, George.....	Address unknown .....	1891
Kerste, Henry A.....	402 Union St., Schenectady.....	1899
KERSTING, R.....	Palatka, Fla.....	1879
Kerwin, Thomas Peter.....	Mechanic St., New Rochelle.....	1897
Kessler, Carl E.....	621 Second Ave., New York.....	1899
Ketterle, D. J.....	22 Starr St., Brooklyn.....	1902
Killilea, John F.....	327 Third St., Troy.....	1899
Kincaid, James F.....	407 Emerson Ave., Syracuse....	1903
Kirk, Nelson S.....	168 Rutledge St., Brooklyn.....	1899
Klein, Charles W.....	797 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.....	1879
Klein, Francis.....	468 Humboldt St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Kleinau, George.....	879 Park Ave., New York.....	1899
Klein, Oscar C., Jr.....	50 Starr St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Kleinschmidt, Frederick....	88th St. & Columbus Ave., N. Y..	1897
Klippert, Charles F., M. D...	1667 First Ave., New York.....	1899
Knapp, Gilbert P.....	372 Hudson St., New York.....	1899
Knauf, John Jacob.....	326 Clinton Ave., Albany.....	1903
Koch, George Wm.....	Ocean View Av., Woodhaven, L.I.	1902
Koehler, John G.....	300 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	1897
Koehler, Otto F.....	19 Rivington St., New York.....	1897
Koob, Joseph John.....	253 Central Ave., Brooklyn.....	1902
Krieger, John C.....	Salamanca .....	1893
Krushal, Nicholas.....	430 E. 57th St., New York.....	1902
Lahey, Robert H.....	Dres. & Jama. Aves., Brooklyn..	1887
Lange, Frederick.....	992 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	1897
Lape, Frederick R.....	Athens .....	1884

Larkin, Loren D.....	8 John St., Hoosick Falls.....	1903
Larkin, Orrel T.....	Plattsburgh .....	1884
Larkin, William A.....	Care Albany Hospital, Albany...	1903
Larkin, William J.....	1504 Lexington Ave., New York..	1903
LaRocque, Joseph H., M. D.	Plattsburgh .....	1891
Lascoff, J. Leon.....	1228 Lexington Ave., New York..	1901
Lawrie, James T.....	Broad and Main Sts., Tarrytown.	1897
Laurier, Eugene.....	Niagara Falls.....	1891
Lawlor, George H.....	195 Reid Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Lawrence, Hiram V.....	203 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Lawrence, Theron R.....	Poughkeepsie .....	1893
Lawton, David A.....	905 E. Fayette St., Syracuse.....	1896
Lawton, Jasper A.....	961 Grape St., Syracuse.....	1897
Lawyer, Franklin A.....	Address unknown .....	1897
Leadley, Edward H.....	99 Main St., Batavia.....	1901
Lehritter, George Peter....	Address unknown.....	1897
Leinecker, George .....	57 E. Houston St., New York....	1899
Leister, Otto A.....	134 First Ave., New York.....	1899
Lennon, James T.....	177 Ashburton Ave., Yonkers....	1899
Lewin, Isaiah.....	130 Rivington St., New York....	1897
Liebetrut, Edward J.....	74 Genesee St., Buffalo.....	1889
Lies, Albert.....	182 Mulberry St., Buffalo.....	1898
Linger, Merton D.....	140 Park Ave., Utica.....	1903
Linton, Thomas W.....	216 Fourth Ave., New York.....	1897
Lipschitz, Alexonder.....	Address unknown.....	1902
Litster, Joseph.....	13 Rundel Park, Rochester.....	1903
Livingston, Barent Van V...	231 Grand St., Brooklyn.....	1879
Livingston, William A.....	321 W. Main St., Johnstown....	1901
Livingston, William H.....	340 River St., Troy.....	1899
Lock, Frank E.....	1133 Seneca St., Buffalo.....	1891
Lockie, J. A.....	1128 Main St., Buffalo.....	1893
Lockie, Peter M.....	2646 Main St., Buffalo.....	1901
Loeb, Edward .....	326 Clinton Ave., Albany.....	1903
Lohness, Archie P.....	534 Gates Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Lohr, Eugene F.....	508 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn.....	1900
Longyear, William B. R....	15 Main St., Salamanca.....	1901
Loomis, Fred H.....	Painted Post .....	1881
Loughran, Ferdinand, Jr....	Fishkill .....	1884
Loveland, Charles H.....	386 Chenango St., Binghamton...	1900
Lovell, Charles W.....	1126 Lake St., Elmira.....	1898
Lovis, Henry C.....	2137 Seventh Ave., New York....	1897



Lucas, D. F., M. D.....	552 Pacific St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Luneburg, William F.....	820 Tenth Ave., New York.....	1902
Lush, Carman R.....	Hempstead, L. I.....	1897
Lustig, Emil.....	William St., Buffalo.....	1896
Lutt, Oscar C. H.....	338 Plymouth Ave., Rochester....	1896
Lutz, Peter J.....	531 Lake St., Elmira.....	1892
Lyon, F. K.....	215 Central Ave., Dunkirk.....	1892
Lyon, J. Trumbull .....	235 State St., Schenectady.....	1897
Maass, William F.....	2683 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
MacAllaster, William.....	348 Hamilton St., Albany.....	1899
MacMahon, Thomas Jackson.	51 W. 13th St., New York.....	1879
MacNary, J. M. B.....	1222 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Mahegan, Catherine C.....	139 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	1897
Maher, Michael Joseph.....	121 Liberty St., Newburgh.....	1900
Maine, Alva P.....	Webster .....	1903
Maloney, Andrew H.....	Camden .....	1891
Malzi, V.....	Gr'h'm Ave. & M'serle St., Bklyn.	1897
Mandelbaum, M. R.....	96 Maiden Lane, New York....	1900
Mansheffer, Charles H.....	632 Second Ave., Troy.....	1903
Manville, Edward P.....	Whitehall .....	1891
Mapes, Alexander W.....	154 Main St., Hornellsville.....	1899
Mariamson, Max.....	165th St. & Cauldwell Ave., N. Y.	1897
Marsh, William J.....	Corning .....	1896
Marsland, Albert E.....	259 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Martgloff, Charles E.....	367 William St., Buffalo.....	1901
Marvin, Julius S.....	749 Norwood Ave., Buffalo.....	1886
Mason, Daniel W., Ph.G....	127 1st St. (Box 504) Keyport, N.J.	1903
Mason, Fred Harry.....	Friendship .....	1898
Mason, Mary Elizabeth.....	626 South Ave., Rochester.....	1901
Massey, William M.....	1121 Broadway, New York.....	1885
Masten, Willard E.....	S. Pearl St. & Maiden lane, Albany	1903
Master, David, Jr.....	Flatbush & Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.	1903
Mathews, Louis N.....	135 E. Water St., Elmira.....	1900
Mayo, Caswell A.....	37 College Place, New York....	1893
Mayo, Edgar L.....	202 Pennsylvania Ave., Elmira...	1897
McArthur, P. S.....	273 Niagara St., Buffalo.....	1890
McAvoy, Minnie P.....	309 W. 46th St., New York.....	1903
McBay, William T.....	330 Monroe Ave., Rochester.....	1901
McBride, Charles Luther...	634 Broadway Kingston.....	1900
McCaffrey, Eugene A.....	9 Niagara St., Utica.....	1903

McClure, J. C.....	Coxsackie .....	1881
McCune, Ralph.....	Oneonta .....	1892
McDermott, Martin.....	103 Remsen St., Cohoes.....	1897
McDowell, Fred L.....	Cortland .....	1889
McEachren, Neil.....	321 Vermont St., Buffalo.....	1892
McElhenie, Thos. DeArmond	250 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.....	1879
McElwain, Charles G.....	701 Oswego St., Syracuse.....	1897
McGraw, Lewis A.....	Address unknown .....	1894
McIntire, Henry E.....	2812 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....	1897
McIntire, William Alexander	2812 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....	1897
McIntyre, Ewen.....	303 West 18th St., New York....	1879
McIntyre, Martin.....	Fonda .....	1879
McKallor, Edgar C.....	26 Henry St., Binghamton.....	1897
McLeod, George B.....	Wells and Carroll Sts., Buffalo..	1897
Meany, Edward D.....	154 E. State St., Ithaca.....	1897
Menges, Frederic.....	472 Broadway, Saratoga Springs..	1892
Merritt, George Hunter.....	40 Water St., Newburgh.....	1900
Mersereau, William S.....	170 William St., New York.....	1884
Metcalf, C. Orlo.....	Elizabethtown .....	1897
Metzgar, Harry L.....	302 Jay St., Rochester.....	1896
Michaelis, Gustavus.....	541 Western Ave., Albany.....	1879
Michaelson, M. T.....	99 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn.....	1881
Miller, Adelbert Coon.....	Brookfield .....	1903
Miller, Clarence.....	Liberty & South Sts., Newburgh..	1900
Miller, Hal. K.....	Lacona .....	1903
Millener, W. S., Jr.....	Holley .....	1893
Mills, J. Erskine.....	Middletown .....	1885
Millspaugh, Theodore M....	Liberty .....	1900
Mishking, Barney.....	56 Jefferson St., New York.....	1903
Mitchell, Frank E.....	Ballston .....	1894
Mitchell, Isaak.....	41 Ave. C, New York.....	1897
Mitchell, James W.....	Canisteo .....	1884
Mitchell, R. W. Care John Wyeth & Bro.,	Station P., Phila, Pa.	1900
Mittenzweig, Carl.....	412 Central Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Moffit, A. W. M.....	Broadway, Troy.....	1898
Moncrief, Robert F.....	77 Congress St., Troy.....	1901
Monell, Charles E.....	2 and 4 First Ave., New York....	1903
Monroe, H. P.....	Dunkirk .....	1881
Moore, Crain A.....	67 Williams St., Lyons.....	1903
Moore, George E.....	Oneonta .....	1888
Moore, Henry S.....	17 State St., Schenectady.....	1899

Morrissey, Frank J.....	351 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....	1899
Moser, William H.....	65 Genesee St., Auburn.....	1900
Mott, George F.....	Catskill .....	1881
Mould, Henry M.....	Keeseville .....	1884
Muchmore, Ernest B.....	East Hampton .....	1896
Muchmore, William F.....	East Hampton .....	1896
Muench, William.....	608 North Salina St., Syracuse...	1880
Muir, William.....	1366 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	1896
Muldoon, Arthur J.....	161 Graham Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Muller, Max.....	688 Halsey St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Munro, Walter S.....	73 Washington Place, New York.	1903
Murchison, William.....	340 Washington St., Buffalo....	1901
Mutimer, George A.....	94 E. Main St., Amsterdam.....	1903
Myers, Reuben S.....	Clarence Center .....	1884
Mykrantz, Howard B.....	495 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn..	1897
Nelson, Burt E.....	State Hospital, Binghamton....	1901
Neudorf, Frederick.....	829 Broadway, Albany.....	1897
Newby, George, M. D.....	109 W. 63d St., New York.....	1879
Newman, H. B.....	160 Jefferson Ave., Rochester....	1903
Newton, Homer E. D.....	324 E. Genesee St., Syracuse....	1899
Newton, Sanford Hamilton..	Rouse's Point .....	1897
Nichols, Amasa J.....	Pulteney .....	1899
Nichols, Walter C.....	50 E. Swan St., Buffalo.....	1893
Norman, Thomas J.....	41 John St., New York.....	1901
Norton, Frank Levi.....	Delhi .....	1879
Novak, John Joseph.....	1379 Ave. A, New York.....	1902
Nugent, Thomas F.....	715 Bleecker St., Utica.....	1903
Nye, Frederick John.....	201 E. Genesee St., Syracuse....	1901
Ogden, Harry Cox.....	2 W. Main St., Middletown.....	1903
Ogden, Joseph P.....	Ilion .....	1880
O'Hara, Joseph L.....	Opera House Block, Corning....	1903
Olivet, Ferdinand.....	301 Lincoln Ave., Mt. Vernon...1897	
Ostrander, F. Deane.....	Gloversville .....	1886
O'Sullivan, James T.....	696 5th Ave., Troy.....	1903
Otis, Clark Zelotis.....	Binghamton .....	1879
Otis, Frank D.....	Care Jadwin & Co., 63 Cortlandt St., New York...	1881
Pfaff, Ed.....	176 E. 78th St., New York.....	1901
Page, George L.....	26 Harper St., Rochester.....	1899
Palmatier, William.....	566 Clinton Ave., Albany.....	1882
Palmatier, William LeRoy...	Mechanicsville .....	1897
Palmer, Alfred M.....	Olean .....	1893

Pamphilon, Leon.....	2334 Third Ave., New York.....	1897
Paradis, Adrian.....	199 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Parentini, Joseph J.....	59 McDougal St., New York....	1902
Parkell, William D.....	40 Madison St., Oneida.....	1896
Parks, William N.....	Newport .....	1886
Parsons, Daniel L.....	Dannemora .....	1888
Parsons, Richard B.....	Gloversville .....	1880
Partridge, Winslow H.....	12 Seneca St., Geneva.....	1903
Patrick, Charles E.....	Gloversville .....	1891
Paul, Ralph.....	Steinway Ave., Long Island City.	1899
Peck, George L.....	Jamaica .....	1880
Peck, Reuben N.....	Glens Falls.....	1879
Perkins, James L.....	1233 Michigan St., Buffalo.....	1892
Perkins, S. Lee.....	2423 Fifth Ave., Troy.....	1898
Peters, John Miller.....	17 Vandewater St., New York....	1887
Peterson, Jabez H.....	180 Seneca St., Buffalo.....	1896
Peterson, Seward C.....	180 Seneca St., Buffalo.....	1896
Pettis, Charles L.....	246 Fitch St., Syracuse.....	1902
Phillips, A. E.....	Sinclairville .....	1896
Plumb, Henry Adelbert....	198 Genesee St., Utica.....	1897
Polk, Charles F.....	189 River St., Troy.....	1898
Pond, Frank N.....	226 Ninth Ave., New York.....	1899
Pound, Wm. R. W.....	Ithaca .....	1899
Powell, Edwin H., Care Lehn & Fink,	128 William St., N. Y..	1902
Preston, H. Frank.....	90 Albany St., Utica.....	1903
Preston, Henry K.....	984 Bleecker St., Utica.....	1903
Price, Silas A.....	Dundee .....	1897
Pronk, Ferris M.....	Middletown .....	1884
Prytherch, T. Gurney.....	263 Reid Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Putnam, Herbert B.....	16 Vick Park Ave., Rochester....	1899
Quigley, David B.....	Corning .....	1893
Quinn, W. H.....	Ballston Springs.....	1891
Ramsperger, Gustavus.....	17 Livingston Place, New York..	1879
Rano, Charles Orlando.....	1585 Niagara St., Buffalo.....	1880
Ransier, Hubert E.....	Manlius .....	1899
Rappe, Charles G.....	Care Hutman & Co., Albany.....	1899
Raubenheimer, Otto.....	1341 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....	1903
Rave, Dr. Edward G.....	Broadway, Hicksville, L. I.....	1897
Ray, Peter W., M. D.....	379 S. Second St., Brooklyn.....	1891
Reading, William.....	146 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Reaske, Herman.....	498 Second Ave., New York....	1903



Reimann, George.....	404 E. Genesee St., Buffalo.....	1880
Reimann, William R.....	70 Main St., Sag Harbor.....	1899
Remington, J. P., Jr.....	417 Bourse Building, Phila, Pa.....	1901
Reusswig, Henry William..	Main St., Somerville, N. J.....	1903
Reuter, Richard.....	449 Tenth Ave., New York.....	1899
Reynolds, Charles F.....	Schenectady .....	1901
Rheinhold, Arthur C.....	Address Unknown .....	1897
Rhodes, Charles O.....	Groton .....	1889
Rice, Frederick E.....	Hudson .....	1884
Rice, A. W.....	Hudson .....	1884
Rice, Homer H.....	Watertown .....	1887
Richards, Hugh E.....	Arlington Hotel, Rome.....	1903
Richardson, Frank.....	Hitchcock Building, Cambridge..	1885
Richter, William F.....	Address Unknown.....	1897
Rickard, Charles .....	Fultonville .....	1882
Ridgeway, Lemuel A.....	Filmore .....	1896
Riehl, Charles.....	133 Fulton Ave., Astoria.....	1901
Riehl, John W.....	133 Fulton Ave., Astoria.....	1901
Robertson, Arthur C.....	90 William St., New York.....	1900
Robertson, Charles.....	96 Shepherd Ave., Brooklyn....	1903
Robinson, Harry S.....	Address Unknown .....	1895
Robinson, Wm. J., M. D.....	119 E. 128th St., New York.....	1899
Roeese, Henry V.....	299 Genesee St., Buffalo.....	1897
Rogers, George R.....	Huntington, L. I.....	1886
Rogers, M. L.....	6 Washington Place, Watertown..	1903
Rogers, William Henry....	Middletown .....	1879
Roller, Emil.....	1430 First Ave., New York.....	1899
Root, Elmer C.....	Hamilton .....	1903
Rosenbaum, Max.....	Address Unknown .....	1902
Rosenweig, Benjamin.....	624 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Rowe, Charles .....	Amsterdam .....	1892
Rowe, Melvin Henry.....	Hudson .....	1903
Roy, James Stanton.....	Wappinger's Falls .....	1879
Rulison, Wesley.....	Evan's Mills .....	1879
Rusby, Henry H.....	115 W. 68th St., New York....	1899
Rushmore, John W.....	Palmyra .....	1882
Ruther, Geo. H. W.....	1193 Gates Ave., Brooklyn.....	1902
Rutherford, Frank Woodruff.	96 West St., Utica.....	1903
Rutherford, Mrs. R. G.....	180 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.....	1902
Rydstrom, Oscar.....	705 Broadway, Buffalo.....	1896
Sachs, Julius.....	216 Henry St., New York.....	1903

Sachs, Julius A.....	145 Broome St., New York.....	1899
Salmon, Henry A., M. D....	468 Canal St., New York.....	1902
Salterfield, Frank P.....	1791 Third Ave., New York.....	1903
Sanderson, G. A.....	Main St., Morris.....	1901
Sanford, Ward Harding, M.D.	39 Edwards St., New Haven, Ct.	1897
Santee, John H.....	20 Grand St., Hornellsville.....	1899
Sawyer, Edward A.....	267 State St., Schenectady.....	1899
Saxton, George U.....	Savona .....	1887
Sayre, Edward Augustus....	59 Maiden Lane, New York.....	1879
Sayre, Ezra.....	Corinth .....	1894
Scarneo, Louis.....	2183 Second Ave., New York....	1901
Scarpelli, Gesualdo.....	2198 Second Ave., New York....	1902
Schaaf, Philip J.....	3409 Third Ave., New York.....	1901
Schaaf, William L.....	2157 Eighth Ave., New York....	1900
Scheck, Harris A.....	225 Genesee St., Buffalo.....	1898
Schimpf, Henry W.....	404 W. 34th St., New York.....	1897
Schlagel, Charles.....	2 and 4 First Ave., New York....	1903
Schlesinger, Leopald, Joseph.	Yonkers .....	1879
Schleussner, Charles F.....	198 Ninth Ave., New York.....	1885
Schmidt, Ferdinand T.....	583 Amsterdam Ave., New York..	1887
Schmidt, Joseph M.....	312 North St., Rochester.....	1880
Schneible, Louis G.....	100 Dominick St., Rome.....	1897
Schneider, Frederick W....	87 Congress St., Troy.....	1901
Schneider, Max.....	322 Central Ave., Brooklyn.....	1900
Schnell, Joseph.....	Binghamton .....	1881
Schoeppler, Robert N.....	432 Hamburg Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Schroeder, William Jr., M.D.	513 Eleventh St., Brooklyn.....	1900
Schultz, Wm. L.....	1826 Second Ave., New York....	1901
Schwab, Gustav.....	604 Linwood Ave., Buffalo.....	1902
Schweinfurth, George E....	866 Sixth Ave., New York.....	1900
Scott, Franklin, W., Jr....	Hudson Ave., cor Lark St., Albany.	1899
Schruton, Charles R.....	46 Market St., New York.....	1897
Seabury, George J.....	59 Maiden Lane, New York.....	1879
Seabury, Robert J.....	P. O. Box 578, New York.....	1879
Searles, Arthur C.....	124 Avenue C, New York.....	1884
Sears, Charles B.....	North St., Auburn .....	1892
Seelbach, Gustavus A.....	Park St., Richmond Hill, N. Y..	1897
Seifert, Louis F. W.....	622 Third Ave., New York.....	1898
Seither, Frederick C.....	201 W. Lincoln Ave., Mt. Vernon.	1903
Sengstacken, Edwin James c.	Tompkins Cove .....	1897
Service, Robert E.....	12 Duane St., New York.....	1896

Seymour, Reuben W.....	Chatham .....	1896
Shaw, Burt Laverne.....	718 Second Ave., Troy.....	1903
Sheehan, John H.....	Utica .....	1884
Sherburne, Abram J.....	83 Main St., Amsterdam.....	1900
Sherman, Charles A.....	Clyde .....	1884
Shimer, Samuel Mortimer...	2 W. Main St., Middletown.....	1903
Siemann, Fred H.....	540 Tenth Ave., New York.....	1899
Siener, Peter G.....	Rochester .....	1881
Simmons, A. M.....	16 Bleecker St., Gloversville.....	1903
Simmons, Herbert A.....	547 Warren St., Hudson.....	1891
Slauson, John G.....	160 Genesee St., Utica.....	1903
Sloan, Hugh A.....	235 Main St., Buffalo.....	1898
Sloss, Robert A.....	Dannemora .....	1901
Smalley, Alphonzo D.....	106 Main St., Sandy Hill.....	1899
Smith, Charles H.....	246 Washington Ave., Albany...1882	
Smith, DeWitt C.....	Main St., Fishkill.....	1899
Smith, E. S.....	Port Henry .....	1889
Smith, Frank S.....	Auburn .....	1881
Smith, Fred C.....	227 Gifford St., Syracuse.....	1899
Smith, G. B.....	34 Bridge St., Baldwinsville.....	1903
Smith, J. Edward.....	834 Michigan St., Buffalo.....	1898
Smith, J. Hungerford.....	19 Elm St., Rochester.....	1881
Smith, Reuben R.....	198 Ninth St., New York.....	1899
Smith, Rufus E.....	374 S. Salina St., Syracuse.....	1896
Smith, Sidney.....	515 Halsey St., Brooklyn.....	1887
Smith, Sliter D.....	Deposit .....	1889
Smith, Willaro Alfred.....	Richfield Springs .....	1879
Smith, Wm. H. J.....	150 Rhode Island St., Buffalo....1901	
Smith, William J.....	836 Butternut St., Syracuse.....	1903
Smither, Robert Knight....	588 Niagara St., Buffalo.....	1879
Snow, Charles Wesley.....	214 S. Warren St., Syracuse.....	1880
Snow, Nelson Powers.....	117 Concord Place, Syracuse....1897	
Snyder, A. C.....	Lansingburgh .....	1884
Snyder, Martin W.....	Wayland .....	1898
Sohni, Wm. F.....	43 Washington Ave., Albany....1899	
Soule, H. A.....	Main St., Allegany.....	1901
Southworth, H. C.....	Leonardsville .....	1898
Spencer, Don M.....	Canton .....	1891
Spingarn, Louis.....	92 Greenwich St., New York....1888	
Springstein, Nelson W.....	Adams .....	1903
Spryszynski, Stephen Michal.	173 Stanislaus St., Buffalo.....	1901

Squires, George A.....	213 S. Washington St., Herkimer.....	1903
Stahl, Adolph.....	76 St. Mark's Place, New York.....	1899
Standish, Beath T.....	Lockport .....	1882
Stark, Robert F.....	71 Reid Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Starr, Daniel H.....	350 Seventh Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Stein, Charles.....	371 N. Second St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Steinlein, Harry J.....	Orange St. & Roseville Ave., Orange, N. J.....	1900
Stoddart, Charles.....	84 E. Seneca St., Buffalo.....	1881
Stoddart, Thomas.....	84 E. Seneca St., Buffalo.....	1881
Stone, Edward F.....	West Hospital, Ward's Island, New York .....	1903
Stotzenburg, Geo, C. P.....	934 Second Ave., New York.....	1901
Stover, Harry E.....	577 Third Ave., Lansingburgh....	1892
Strassenburgh, Robert J.....	254 West Ave., Rochester.....	1897
Streker, Lorenzo.....	11 W. Fulton St., Gloversville....	1889
Striker, Charles W.....	Address Unknown .....	1892
Strong, Charles C.....	Waverly .....	1894
Strong, Herbert W.....	Delevan .....	1901
Sullard, George Fitch.....	Franklin .....	1883
Sullivan, D. J.....	160 Genesee St., Utica.....	1903
Summerfield, Charles.....	994 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Swann, S. V. B.....	52nd St. & Sixth Ave., New York.....	1899
Swanson, Elester A.....	200 Main St., Jamestown.....	1900
Syvarth, Henry.....	Thiells .....	1888
Taft, Charles W.....	Main St., Williamstown .....	1897
Taylor, Ben. E.....	Address Unknown .....	1901
Taylor, C. B.....	Middleport .....	1880
Teachout, Webster A.....	167 Genesee St., Utica .....	1887
Teeple, Harry S.....	Wellsville .....	1893
Ten Broeck, Charles C.....	322 Wall St., Kingston.....	1900
Terbell, Robert W.....	Corning .....	1889
Thompson, Grant H.....	9 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo.....	1897
Thompson, Robert F.....	429 Union St., Brooklyn.....	1896
Thornton, Henry.....	90 Maiden Lane, New York.....	1900
Thorpe, George E.....	2 Yates Block, Syracuse.....	1899
Thurstone, George I.....	279 Bryant St., Buffalo.....	1880
Tilma, John.....	509 William St., Buffalo.....	1896
Tobey, Silas W., Jr.....	Hudson .....	1882
Todd, Judson, B.....	Ithaca .....	1881
Tompkins, William.....	L. I. State Hospital, Brooklyn....	1903



Tourney, John T.....	Carmel .....	1897
Tower, Frederick E.....	1222 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn...	1897
Townsend, John DePeyster..	Eagle St., Albany.....	1879
Townsend, William I.....	Ossining .....	1884
Trefethen, A. J.....	321 S. Geneva St., Ithaca.....	1900
Tucker, Frank A.....	Richland .....	1894
Tucker, Willis G.....	Albany Medical College, Albany.	1888
Tuerke, Carl W.....	66 Forest Ave., Buffalo.....	1896
Tuthill, Frederick P.....	526 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Tuthill, R. C., Jr.....	27 James St., Middletown.....	1897
Tyson, Thomas Wesley....	533 Franklin St., Buffalo.....	1901
Uhler, William H.....	604 Kosciusco St., Brooklyn....	1897
Uhlmann, J.....	813 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Vail, Harry A.....	27 Clayton Ave., Cortland.....	1903
Van Aken, DeBaudu.....	Amsterdam .....	1897
VanAuken, Jerrie A.....	Gloversville .....	1882
Vandeburg, Arthur.....	Binghamton .....	1903
Vanderbilt, John A.....	64 Monroe Ave., Rochester....	1897
Van Dyke, William L.....	621 Leonard St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Van Every, Martin.....	467 Michigan St., Buffalo.....	1894
Van Houton, Albert.....	273 S. Broadway, Yonkers.....	1903
Van Saun, S. S.....	6 Main St., Warwick.....	1900
Van Vliet, Wm. B.....	Johnstown .....	1884
Van Winkle, A. S.....	Hornellsville .....	1884
Vecchio, Nicola.....	2203 First Ave., New York.....	1901
Veeder, Andrew T., M. D....	310 Horn Of. Bdg, Pittsburg, Pa..	1887
Vernoy, Charles Edward....	107 N. Pearl St., Albany.....	1903
Villars, Ed.....	Carthage .....	1894
Vorweck, August.....	2132 Main St., Niagara Falls....	1901
Vosburgh, John H.....	Care L. Stoecker, Troy.....	1892
Wade, Howard.....	193 Niagara St., Buffalo.....	1903
Wadhams, S. D., Care Warner & Co.,	65 Fulton St., N. Y....	1881
Wagner, Emil F.....	388 Hamburg Ave., Brooklyn....	1897
Wagner, William.....	Main St., Monticello.....	1901
Walker, Joseph N.....	Carmel .....	1888
Walker, William J.....	74 State St., Albany.....	1882
Wall, Edwin.....	48 Grand St., New York.....	1887
Walley, Martin L.....	Auburn .....	1890
Walrath, Seward.....	3 W. Main St., St. Johnsville....	1898
Wardle, Arthur Stanley....	13 Warren St., Hudson.....	1900
Warner, Harman W.....	442 Broadway, Albany.....	1903

Warner, William R., Jr.....	639 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.	1903
Watling, Arthur F. H.....	114 University Place, New York	1898
Watson, William, Jr.....	202 Genesee St., Utica.....	1903
Watt, William H.....	Cor. Main & 2nd Sts., Little Falls.	1903
Webber, J. LeRoy.....	277 Greene Ave., Brooklyn.....	1895
Webber, Roy.....	317 State St., Schenectady.....	1897
Webster, Walter D.....	45 Court St., Binghamton.....	1903
Wedel, Louis.....	1930 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Weidman, Eugene D.....	36 Ten Broeck Place, Albany.....	1897
Weinman Oscar C.....	173 Seventh Ave., New York.....	1884
Weinmann, Frank J.....	302 Jay St., Rochester.....	1899
Weinstein, Joseph.....	75 E. Broadway, New York....	1901
Weld, Roy A.....	50 Seneca St., Geneva.....	1902
Weller, Christopher J.....	128 Paine St., Green Island.....	1898
Wellington, James H.....	180 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.....	1900
Wendler, Emil A. E.....	995 E. 165th St., New York.....	1901
Werner, Andrew J.....	916 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo.....	1899
Werner, R. C.....	2592 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn....	1899
Wernert, Leon.....	1694 Third Ave., New York.....	1899
Wesch, Hugo.....	Myrtle & Wyckoff Aves., B'klyn.	1897
West, Edward J.....	309 Center St., Dunkirk.....	1901
Westberg, A. F. B.....	2d & Montgomery Sts., Newb'gh.	1900
Weston, Edmund L.....	111 N. Salina St., Syracuse.....	1902
Weston, Henry F.....	1929 N. 31st St., Philadelphia, Pa.	1899
Weston, William James.....	214 Howard Ave., Utica.....	1903
Whitehead, Wm. H.....	Herkimer .....	1891
Whitney, H. L.....	Union .....	1899
Whitney, Lewis H.....	Round Lake .....	1893
Whittet, John A.....	1652 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn.....	1901
Wichelns, Frederick.....	192 Greenwich St., New York....	1897
Wichelns, Henry O.....	218 Court St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Wicke, Otto A.....	1377 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Wickham, Wm. Hull.....	91 Fulton St., New York.....	1880
Wiesendanger, Ulrich.....	Elm & Oak Sts., Yonkers.....	1889
Wilcox, Herbert H.....	West Winfield .....	1899
Wiley, Frederick .....	Oswego .....	1883
Wilkie, Lewis S.....	79 Dudley Ave., Utica.....	1903
Wilkinson, Ward H.....	48 King St., Troy.....	1903
Willard, H. B.....	Campbell .....	1889
Williams, Clinton E.....	Ogdensburg .....	1890
Williams, S. W.....	59 Maiden Lane, New York.....	1886

Wilson, David G.....	121	State St., Carthage.....	1903
Wilson, John Imlah.....		Collins Ave., Larchmont Manor..	1898
Wilson, William, Jr.....	43	E. Main St., Amsterdam.....	1903
Wing, Edmund M.....	126	Barrett St., Schenectady....	1901
Winnburg, John M.....		Jamestown .....	1893
Wolf, Warren E.....	324	S. Los Angeles St., Los An- geles, Cal. ....	1893
Wolff, Alexander M. D.....	263	Division St., New York.....	1903
Wolff, Edward.....		3d & Bay Ridge Aves., Brooklyn.	1897
Woltjen, John G.....	96	Maiden Lane, New York.....	1903
Wood, Daniel J.....		Amsterdam .....	1893
Wood, Henry W.....	592	Second Ave, Troy .....	1897
Wood, W. O.....		Care Polk & Calder Drug Co., Troy	1899
Woolston, Grant J.....	349	Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn ....	1897
Wortmann, Albert .....	178	Avenue A., New York.....	1899
Wray, George B.....		Yonkers. ....	1886
Wright, David M.....	323	W. Genesee St., Syracuse...	1902
Wright, Frank F.....	895	Gates Ave., Brooklyn.....	1897
Wright, Herbert Gladstone..	1531	E. Genesee St., Syracuse....	1903
Wright, William D. K.....	790	State St., Schenectady.....	1897
Wuest, William P.....	60	Ewen St., Brooklyn.....	1897
Wyman, John E.....		Gloversville .....	1892
Zawadski, Charles Eugene..		Broadway, Buffalo .....	1900
Zeitlin, Morris .....	460	Grand St., New York.....	1902
Zimmerman, George.....	105	E. Main St., Rochester.....	1897
Zinckgraf, Charles F.....	1148	Third Ave., New York.....	1899
Zipp, Charles James.....	44	South St., Utica .....	1903
Zurlo, Lawrence G.....	59	McDougal St., New York...	1902

Names on roll in 1902.....	890	
New Members .....	131	
Total .....	—	1021
Deaths in 1902 and 1903.....	11	
Resignations .....	7	
Dropped from roll .....	9	27
	—	—
Total present membership .....		994

### LIFE MEMBERS

Blaikie, William.....	Utica .....	1879
Brundage, Albert H., M. D..	1037 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn...	1897
Butler, C. H.....	Oswego .....	1879
Frisbie, Chas. M., M. D.....	Bainbridge .....	1897
Holmes, Clay W.....	Elmira .....	1879
Kersting, Rudolph.....	Palatka, Fla. ....	1897

### HONORARY MEMBERS

Elected.

Chandler, Prof. C. F.....	New York .....	1885
Holzhauser, Charles .....	787 Broad St., Newark, N. J.....	1883
Oldberg, Prof. Oscar.....	Chicago. Ill.....	1882
Remington, Prof. J. P.....	12th & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia.	1887
Rusby, H. H., M. D.....	222 W. 122d St., New York.....	1888



# INDEX

Address, Annual, by President Thomas Stoddart.....	24
Address of Welcome, by Mayor Talcott.....	15
Address of Welcome, by William B. Bunker.....	19
Address of Welcome, Response to, by Wm. H. Rogers.....	20
Address of Welcome, Response to, by Dr. Husted.....	17
Annual Meetings.....	6
Banquet Speeches, The.....	164
Board of Pharmacy, Members of.....	12
Board of Pharmacy, By-Laws.....	197
Board of Pharmacy, Report of.....	60
Board of Pharmacy, Rules and Regulations.....	195
Board of Pharmacy, Rules Governing the Branches.....	204
By-Laws, N. Y. S. P. A.....	247
Certificate of Incorporation.....	13
Code of Ethics.....	244
Commercial Travelers' Auxiliary Association.....	189
Committee on Amendment to Pharmacy Law, Appointed.....	108-109
Committee on Credentials, Report of.....	81
Committee on Place of Next Meeting, Appointed.....	14-111-114
Committee on President's Address, Appointed.....	32
Committee on State Service Apothecaries, Appointed.....	108
Committees, Standing, List of.....	9
Communications.....	89-103-106-107-108
Constitution.....	244
Dawson, E. S., Jr., Paper by.....	234
Dawson, W. A., Paper by.....	228
Delegates to the A. Ph. A., Report of.....	77
Delegates to Connecticut Association, Report of.....	91
Delegates from Other Associations, Remarks by.....	82
Delegates, List of.....	11
Discussion on Excise.....	109
Discussion on Recommendation from Board of Pharmacy.....	135
Discussion on Papers.....	51
Discussion on Pre-Requisite Clause.....	93
Discussion on Report of Delegates to the N. A. R. D.....	113
Entertainment, The.....	158
Exhibits.....	251
Members Elected.....	256

Members in Attendance .....	260
Members, Roll of .....	265
Menu, The .....	160
Minutes of First Sitting .....	15-47
Minutes of Second Sitting .....	47-76
Minutes of Third Sitting .....	76-92
Minutes of Fourth Sitting .....	93-102
Minutes of Fifth Sitting .....	102-134
Minutes of Sixth Sitting .....	134-157
Necrology .....	255
Nelson, Burt E., Papers by .....	233-240
Officers, Election of .....	126
Officers, Installation of .....	151
Officers, List of .....	8
Officers, List of, Since Organization .....	3
Papers Presented, List of .....	51
Prefatory Notes .....	14
Recommendation from Board of Pharmacy .....	133
Report of Committee on Adulterations .....	225
Report of Committee on Commercial Interests .....	48
Report of Committee on Credentials .....	81
Report of Committee on Legislation .....	37
Report of Committee on New Remedies .....	205
Report of Committee on Pharmacy and Queries .....	227
Report of Committee on Place of Next Meeting .....	14-111-114
Report of Committee on President's Address .....	87
Report of Delegate to Connecticut State Association .....	91
Report of Delegates to N. A. R. D. Convention .....	43
Report of Executive Committee .....	150
Report of Secretary .....	33
Report of State Board of Pharmacy .....	60
Report of Treasurer .....	36
Requirement (New) of Trunk Line Association .....	44
Resolutions .....	45-46-113-114
Roll of Members, N. Y. S. P. A. .....	265
Roll of Members, Travelers' Auxiliary .....	253
Secretary, Report of .....	33
Traveling Men in Attendance .....	253
Treasurer, Report of .....	36





